FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Daily on Aim, Results of CEMA Integration [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 18 Oct] AA 1
International Conference on Religion, Church [TRYBUNA LUDU 24 Oct] AA 2
CTK Reports Warsaw Pact Military Council Meeting AA 3
Briefs: CEMA Ocean Program Meeting AA 3

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Polish Delegate Criticizes U.S. at MBFR Meeting [WIENER ZEITUNG 28 Oct] BB 1
Klaus Fuchs in BCP Daily on Disarmament [BTA] BB 1

ALBANIA

Romanian Government Trade Delegation Visiting B 1
Ramiz Alia's Activities in Tepelene District B 1
Alia's Speech at Rally B 2

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, BCP Secretariat Meet Journalist 1 Nov C 1
Dzhurov Delivers Speech in Gotse Delchev [NARODNA ARMIYA 29 Oct] C 1
Balev Chairs Ideological Cadres Meeting C 3
Todorov Attends Meeting on Building Shortcomings C 3
NARODNA ARMIYA on Economic Cooperation With USSR C 4
USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Visits C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Svoboda to Angolan Talks on Captive Czechoslovaks D 1
Condolance Message Sent on Rashidov Death D 1
Haman Receives Cuban Armed Forces' Baptista D 1
Party, Government Discuss Berlin CEMA Meeting D 1
Vietnamese Workers in CSSR 'Surprised Ideologists' [Belgrade POLITIKA 17 Oct] D 2
Support for CSSR-USSR Missile Accord Cited D 3
UK Parliamentary Decision on Missiles Viewed D 4
Opposition Cited D 5
Daily Explores 'Battle of Two Political Lines' [Hlivka in RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct] D 5
Czech National Council Activities Reported D 7
Kempny on Missile Issue D 7

Construction Ministry To Be Abolished D 8
Prosecutor General's Address D 9
Council Discusses Agriculture D 9
Korcak Discusses Economic Plan Fulfillment D 10
Lenart Addresses Festive Meeting in Bratislava D 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Guenter Mittag Receives FRG Finance Minister E 1
S-Bahn Negotiations Begin in East Berlin E 1
Norwegian Foreign Minister Talks With Leaders E 2
Meets With Honecker E 2
Received by Stoph E 3
Talks Concluded E 3
Budget Said To Reflect Economic Stability E 3
Reports on Final Event of FDJ Song Tour E 4
Sejm Deputy Marshal Ends Visit 28 October E 5
[Warsaw Domestic Service]

HUNGARY

Industry to Selectively Try 40-Hour Work Week F 1
Chamber of Commerce Discusses 1984 Plan F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 26 Oct]
Bratislava TV Inaugurates Hungarian Program F 1

POLAND

Delegate Addresses UN Political Committee G 1
PAP Views Placement of Missiles in Europe G 1
Social Groups Hold Joint Session in Warsaw G 1
PRON Meeting Discusses Social Consultations G 2
Statement on Nuclear Tension G 3
Need For Imported Grain Revised Downward G 4
Black, Brown Coal Production Increased Over 1982 G 4
Jaruzelski Receives GDR Minister in Warsaw G 4

ROMANIA

SFRY's Spiljak Welcomed by Ceausescu at Station H 1
RCP CC Plenum to Convene 'Second Half of Nov' H 1
Ceausescu Chairs Executive Committee Meeting H 1
Peace Actions Reported in Various Towns H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Romanian Media Comments on Spiljak Visit Noted I 1
Sundic Comments on SFRY-Romanian Relations I 1
Markovic Receives Farewell Visit From PRC Envoy I 2
LCY Delegate Reads Message to French SP Congress I 2
Netherlands Defense Minister Arrives in Belgrade I 3
FEC Discusses Power Situation, Other Issues I 3
Planinc Chairs FEC Session on Economic Issues I 3
LC Statutory Commission Secretaries Confer I 4
Defense Technology Seminar Held in Belgrade I 4
Mamula Meets Mountain Area Development Officials I 5
Officials Praise TANJUG on Its 40th Anniversary I 6

DAILY ON AIM, RESULTS OF CEMA INTEGRATION

AU271312 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Oct 83 p 4

[Dr Leszek Kubiak article: "The Economic Integration of the Socialist Countries"]

[Excerpts] The economic integration of the socialist countries is one of those problems that arouse lively general interest because it is a constant and important problem involving both the economic theory of socialism and the practice of developing a world socialist economic system. Socialist economic integration basically combines the theory of integration and the practical efforts at integration being made within the framework of CEMA and on the basis of the program that has been adopted.

The economic integration of the socialist countries conceived in the above sense is -- as one can see -- a comprehensive, long-term, and complicated process. The process is gradual, and is not carried out spontaneously. The process is also organized, therefore it is guided and correctly controlled on the basis of the correct development of the socialist method of production on a national scale on the one hand, and on the other, on the basis of the Leninist principle of democratic international relations, in other words on the basis of such principles as sovereignty, free will, the taking into consideration of a specific situation inside a given country, a mutual exchange of experiences, and unity between the socialist countries.

The economic integration of the socialist countries is objective in nature. Nevertheless, the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance founded in 1949 exercises special influence on the development and course of this integration. As the interstate economic organization of the socialist countries that are integrating themselves, CEMA has been creating favorable economic and organizational conditions for economic cooperation and for the development of the integration process throughout its almost 34-years of existence.

A concrete expression of the developing economic relations and bonds of integration among the CEMA countries is the growing trade of these countries. During the past 2 years, the CEMA countries trade has risen from R133.6 billion in 1981 to R140 billion in 1982, whereas the percentage occupied by trade with countries outside CEMA in relation to total trade of the CEMA countries rose from 53.4 percent in 1981 to 55.9 percent in 1982. Right now, this trade constitutes 18 percent of the national income of the CEMA countries.

Figures for development growth are noticeable in every CEMA country except Poland. For example, Bulgaria's national income increased by 4 percent last year, Cuba's increased by 2.5 percent, Mongolia's by over 7 percent, the GDR's by 3 percent, Romania's by 2.6 percent, Hungary's by 1.5 to 2 percent, and the USSR's by 2.6 percent. At the same time, the falling production in our country has been halted. Let us recall in addition that in 1982 the debts of the CEMA countries decreased for the first time since 1973, and a positive trade balance with the capitalist countries was noted for the first time in 20 years.

Against the background of the new situation concerning the economic development and integration of the CEMA countries, there is the problem of better coordinating economic strategy and adapting it to the conditions and aims of the current development stage of these countries. Many reasons contribute to the fact that the strategy of dynamic development in its traditional sense belongs to the past. An adjustment made to the economic policy of the CEMA countries is aimed at the following: first, reducing the rate of investments, second, restructuring national economies to create better management over individual sectors thereof, and third, redirecting foreign trade in favor of the CEMA market.

The need to bring together the economic mechanism of the CEMA countries should be regarded as one of the important problems involved in enhancing economic integration in socialism.

Although these problems and issues were perceived earlier, they have not been satisfactorily solved. This is, among other things, because integration is a dynamic process, and the integration tasks contained in the "Comprehensive Program" have been designed to be implemented over various periods of time, often lasting over a dozen years. The 37th CEMA session will be important when it comes to the development of economic integration between the CEMA countries during the present decade and the years after. Poland is interested in continuing, widening, and accelerating this development.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION, CHURCH

AU271235 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU Polish 24 Oct 83 p 4

[Report signed "(J. R.)"]

[Text] A 5-day theoretical conference on the subject of "Religion and the Church in Socialist Society" begins in Mierki near Olsztyn on 24 October. We have asked Dr Jerzy Ladyka, head of the Institute of Ideological Problems of Socialist Construction run by the Central Committee Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism, about the subjects and aims of the conference.

The conference, Comrade J. Ladyka said, has been organized by our Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism and by the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Social Science Academy run by the CPSU Central Committee under the plan of cooperation among representatives of the socialist sciences in the socialist countries. Aside from Polish and Soviet scientists, whose groups will be the largest, the conferences will be attended by scientists from the GDR, the CSSR, Romania, and Bulgaria. It is expected that about 20 reports will be read.

As is usual with theoretical symposia, the participants in the conference will seek to deepen their knowledge. They are interested in problems of the essence, place, and function of religion, the Church, and religious culture in the societies that are implementing the program of socialist construction. These problems are highly topical and are being extensively discussed not only in our country.

We hope that the conference will analyze the issues of the various relationships between different views of the world present in social awareness. We know that these relationships make an impact on the form of social, political, and ideological relations among people. Problems of the conditions of the process of laicization and of developing a scientific view of the world among people, especially young people, will be considered.

Convening this conference, we realize that solid knowledge of the place of religion in social life, of the changes in outlooks in the socialist countries, and of state-church relations is the prerequisite for correctly and effectively promoting cooperation between people holding different world outlooks for the sake of realizing humanist values and socioeconomic tasks in the socialist countries.

The theoretical achievements of our conference may be of great significance for the process of promoting our party's ideological identify. The 13th Central Committee plenum raised the problems the conference is to discuss. This is why the conference can be regarded as a component part of the all-party discussion on current ideological questions.

CTK REPORTS WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD302254 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Prague -- A regular session of the Military Council of the Combined Armed Forced of the Warsaw Treaty member states was held in Lvov in the Soviet Union October 26-29.

The session was presided by chief commander of the Warsaw Treaty Combined Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and attended by the council members and delegations headed by them of the armies of Bulgaria, Hungary, The German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The military council discussed some questions of routine activity of the Combined Armed Forced and adopted recommendations for the further improvement of their combat readiness and field preparation. The session had a working character and took place in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

BRIEFS

CEMA OCEAN PROGRAM MEETING -- The 14th session of the council of CEMA plenipotentiaries responsible for the world ocean program has ended in Sopot, Poland. The final protocol which has been signed defines the tasks and work program for 1984-85 and applies to seminars, meetings and monographs of the oceanographic conditions of the Baltic and Black season the basis of the results of experiments conducted at the Bulgarian center of (Skochilovtse). The protocol also includes the main issues of fundamental research in the sphere of physical oceanography, the biological productivity of the sea, and the chemical conditions of the maritime environment. Training exchanges for scientists have also been determined. [Summary] [Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 28 Oct 83 LD

POLISH DELEGATE CRITICIZES U.S. AT MBFR MEETING

AU281400 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 28 Oct 83 p 13

[Text] The meeting on Thursday [27 October] marking the 10th anniversary of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of troops in Central Europe was overshadowed by a controversy over the U.S. invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada. Polish chief delegate Stanislaw Przygodzki, who chaired the 351st plenary session of the Vienna conference since its opening on 30 October 1973 and who was the only official speaker on the agenda, charged the United States with exacerbating world tensions by its intervention in Grenada. In his reply, U.S. Ambassador Morton Abramowitz resolutely rejected these charges. Briefly referring to the 10th anniversary of the Vienna talks, Przygodzki declared that in view of the tension prevailing in Europe and in the world, there is little cause for a "special anniversary mood." Rather , he said, one should search one's conscience and give some thought to the question of how the troop reduction talks can be brought to a successful conclusion after having dragged on for years. In his capacity as chairman of the "anniversary meeting," the Polish ambassador conveyed to the Austrian Government "special thanks" for its hospitality over the past 10 years and for making the Vienna Hofburg available for the talks.

KLAUS FUCHS IN BCP DAILY ON DISARMAMENT

AU311424 Sofia BTA in English 1410 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 31 (BTA) -- "The frenetic superarmament rates of Washington, as well as its unwillingness, to follow the example of the USSR by refusing the first use of nuclear weapon, are posing an extremely great threat to world peace," states the world famous atomic physicist Klaus Fuchs in an interview to RABOTNICHESKO DELO. In 1943-46 Mr Fuchs participated in creating the atomic bomb in Los Alamos (USA) and in 1945 witnessed its first testing in the USA. In 1950 Mr Fuchs was sentenced in Britain for his consistent struggle against the use of the nuclear energy for military purposes. At present Mr Klaus Fuchs lives and works in the German Democratic Republic. The interview was taken by the RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Berlin.

Mr Klaus Fuchs expresses regret that there are American scientists who think that with the help of the latest war technology and space weapons the USA can impose its will on the whole world. Mr Klaus Fuchs points out that "yet, it must be said that the majority of the scientists in the West have been recently becoming ever more aware of their high responsibility and warn of the aftermaths of a thermonuclear war."

"The socialist states offer general disarmament, while all of the proposals of the United States are aimed at unilateral disarmament of the USA [as received] and freedom for the militaristic acts of Washington and its allies", Mr Klaus Fuchs emphasizes. He recalls the fact that already at the creation of the atomic bomb the luminaries of science such as Einstein, Bertrand Russell, Niels Bohr, were well aware that the further existence of mankind would depend on the harmonious cooperation between the USA and the USSR. But, Mr Fuchs points out, the hopes for such a cooperation collapsed when it became evident that the USA was doing everything possible to hold the superiority in this sphere.

The USSR, Mr Kalus Fuchs stresses, is determined to do its best to safeguard peace and the security of its borders and the borders of the socialist community. "We in the GDR, at the border of the two opposite military and political groupings, are faced with the particular responsibility to do whatever is required not to admit any war fire for the third time on German land this century," he states.

ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION VISITING

AU011609 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana November 1 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by the Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Vasile Pungan arrived in our country, yesterday.

The talks between the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by the minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Vasile Pungan, began yesterday afternoon on the conclusion of the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between the two countries for 1984.

In honor of the delegation, the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci gave a dinner. Attending were the minister of energy, Lavdosh Ahmetaj; the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka; etc. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Albania Aldea Militaru.

RAMIZ ALIA'S ACTIVITIES IN TEPELENE DISTRICT

AU011450 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 1 (ATA) -- Yesterday before noon the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Muho Asllani; the member of the Central Committee of the party Pirro Kondi; the president of the state planning commission Harilla Papajorgji; and the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj, arrived for a visit in Tepelene District.

At the entrace of the district he was welcomed by the first secretary of the district party committee Manxhar Binaj and the chairman of the executive committee of the district People's Council Hasan Musta.

At the big workers' centre, in Memliaj, Comrade Ramiz Alia was welcomed with love and enthusiasm by thousands of miners and inhabitants of the city.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades pass by among joyful people, meet and cordially greet them. Comrade Ramiz Alia embraces communists and veteran miners, working people of economic enterprises who have come from the city of Tepelene, with advanced cooperativisits, pupils of the secondary school of the mine, children and young pioneers who present him and the comrades accompanying him with bouquets of flowers.

A grand popular meeting was organized in the square in front of the "Minatori" club.

Amidst the great joy of those present the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia. His speech was listened to with attention and was often punctuated by the enthusiastic applauses and acclamations.

After the meeting Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him went to one of the new, fully mechanised wells which is commissioned recently.

Yesterday, too, Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him went to the "29 Nentori" agricultural cooperative of Krahas, where they met with the people of the Krahas-Qeserat zone. Comrade Ramiz Alia meets warmly with the cooperativists, veterans, young men and women, who wish him welcome in their cooperative.

Admidst the great joy of the cooperativists, the floor was taken by Comrade Ramiz Alia, who greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. He congratulated them on the results they have achieved in the all-round economic and social development. The talk of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened attentively and was often punctuated by the powerful acclamations.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was seen off with love by the cooperativists.

In the afternoon Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades paid homage to the martyrs' graves.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Muho Asllani laid a wreath at the monument devoted to the martyrs of the district of Tepelene, and all those present paid homage.

Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting with leading cadres of the organs of the party, power and the economy, mass organizations and the army in the district of Tepelene yesterday afternoon. In the meeting he laid down some tasks and gave instructions and advice on the raising of the work of the party to a higher qualitative level.

On the occasion of the visit of Comrade Ramiz Alia the party committee and the executive committee of the People's Council of Tepelene District gave a party which passed in a very joyous atmosphere.

Alia's Speech at Rally

AU011429 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Report on speech given by Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, secretary of the Central Committee of the AWP, in Tepelene District on 31 October]

[Text] Tirana, November 1 (ATA) -- I feel a great joy and special pleasure to be here today, amongst you, in the district of Tepelene and in Memaliaj, in this great center of work and in this new city which was set up from the foundations in the brilliant years of the party and socialism in our country, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among the others in his speech. On this occasion, I convey to you, the people of Memaliaj and the entire district of Tepelene, the workers of the coal mine, the cooperativist peasants, the communists and the cadres the cordial greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the government and the Presidium of the People's Assembly, I convey to you the greetings of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

After speaking of the contribution made by the people of Tepelene during the anti-fascist national liberation war and the transformations that have taken place over the years of the people's power in that district, he stressed:

Socialism in Albania is already a vivid and tangible reality operating everywhere, in the city and conuntryside, in the lowland and highlands, in economy and culture, in politics and ideology, in the well-being of the people and the defence of the homeland. The indisputable superiorities of our socialist order are clearly seen and are manifested with a special force in every walk of life and far and wide in our country. We see them in your district and city.

After pointing out the important successes attained in industrial, agricultural and livestock, educational, cultural, health development, the elevation of the well-being of the working masses of the district of Tepelene over the years of the people's power, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued:

Your creative work is linked with one of the most important sectors of the national economy, with the energetic system of the country. So, you are in the van of the work and struggle for the all-sided development of industry, agriculture and other sector of economy, in the van of the work to strengthen the independence of the country, to successfully cope with the pressure of the capitalist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, the allround crisis of the rotten system of capital.

It is already clear to all how important is the energetic system for us and its role in the present conditions. But it is significant to stress that the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha since the beginning and constantly attached a first-rate importance to the development of the branches of energetics -- oil, coal, electric power. They defined and applied consistently and unwaveringly a correct line, discovering and smashing all the attempts of the internal and external enemies who have tried to weaken and leave in backwardness this vital sector for our economy, for the defence of the independence of the country.

After having spoken of the development of coal industry in our country, he dwelt on the tasks facing the geologists, miners and all the working people of this system. Then he spoke of the successes achieved in the fulfilment of the plan during the 3 years of the current five year plan. He said: This year, as you know, we have recorded good results in agriculture all over the country. The majority of the districts fulfilled and over-fulfilled the plan of wheat production.

The plan of the production of sunflower was realized with success. Maize, too, is quite abundant in the majority of the districts. Good are until now also to other products. Live-stock raising there have been record of encouraging results.

The achievements and successes are scored also in industry, mines, construction and other sectors. Everywhere work is going on with mobilisation and spirit of sacrifice to to fulfil and reach [word indistinct]

[Word indistinct], Comprade Ramiz Alia continued, proves that the principle of self-reliance, which we have implemented and continue to implement with consistency is vital, is a great motive force. It also proves that the line of the party, its directives and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the development of economy, culture and all the other sectors have been correct, that they have responded to the real interests of our working masses, that they have been based on the objective laws of the development of our society. Herein lies our strength and the superiority of our socialist economy. By pursuing this correct Marxist-Leninist line, in which we are guided by our party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, we will always forge ahead and will score new, still greater victories.

We are successfully building socialism, we have created an independent, developed and multibranch economy self-reliantly, we have created a sound political order and we base the defence of the homeland on the forces of the armed people themselves.

The great victories of our people have been attained due to the steel-like unity of the people round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. This unity has been and is the major driving force for the development and progress of our society.

Realised in the heat of the national liberation war, the unity of the people round the party was tempered and steeled uninterruptedly in the battles for the construction of socialism, for the defence of the freedom and independence of the homeland and in the fierce and uninterrupted class struggle against the internal and external enemies, who have tried to rob our people of the victories of the revolution, to restore capitalism, to gobble up Albania. In the face of this unity, the dangerous plot of the secret agent of the Titoites, American and British imperialists and the Soviet revisionists, Mehmet Shehu and his gang failed and was smashed.

The nearly 42 year-long history of our party shows that the American imperialists and the Titoite and Soviet revisionists, no matter of the tactics they have pursued, depending on the various international passing circumstances, have been and remain the most dangerous enemies of our people and party. Using against us the blackmail, pressure, but occasionally the promises and flatteries, too, they want to liquidate the people's Socialist Republic of Albania, because with the successes it achieves in the construction of socialism it has become an example of inspiration for the other peoples.

An important duty for us derives from what I said above, that is to be always vigilant, to resolutely defend and implement the line of the party, to keep aloft the revolutionary spirit and to constantly steel the unity of the people around the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia continued: our party keenly follows the development of the international events. We take our stand, have our say, set our tasks with regard to what happens in the world, because the various events have their influence upon us to this or that degree. We are not isolated from the capitalist-revisionist world surrounding us, that is why we take interest and observe how things are going on there.

Our party and our socialist state build their relations with the states of the other social system on the basis of the peaceful cœxistence, but at the same time, they pursue a revolutionary strategy and tactic, without making principled, political and ideological concessions and compromises. Our socialist state develops trade relations with many countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and according to the principles sanctioned in the constitution which do not allow any form of interference in our affairs, or of the economic integration with and dependence on the others. Likewise, our country is for cultural and scientific exchanges with other countries especially with the neighbouring countries, with Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy etc; based on reciprocal benefits, without allowing any discrimination or prejudice.

Our party, he said in conclusion, denounces the danger of the imperialist war and tragedy being played on the back of the peoples by the imperialist superpowers and the other imperialists. We hold the view that this danger can be avoided only through the organised and determined struggle of the peoples, through the struggle of the peace-loving and revolutionary forces against the frenzied armament race, against the imperialist military and economic blocs, against neocolonialism and inequality in the international economic relations, national oppression and the capitalist exploitation. The real engagement of the peoples is that colossal force which will provide the positive direction to the international processes and will open the road, as always to the forward development of the human society.

ZHIVKOV, BCP SECRETARIAT MEET JOURNALISTS 1 NOV

AU012021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] On 1 November at the Boyana residence the tradional meeting of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the BCP Central Committee Secretariat on Bulgarian Journalism Day with representatives of the mass media took place. Greeted most cordially by the participating journalists, Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke. He greeted the journalists most cordially on their holiday and wished them successes in the highly noble goal -- to be a direct assistant of the party in constructing the developed socialist society in Bulgaria. In his speech Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelled on the most important tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress and outlined the highly responsible role of Bulgarian journalism in implementing the coungress' decisions. He also spoke on the most important issues of the present international situation.

Vesselin Yosifov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, assured Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the BCP Central Committee Secretariat that journalistic activity will follow the rules of quality work in the name of the high ideals of our party and people.

DZHUROV DELIVERS SPEECH IN GOTSE DELCHEV

AU311643 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 29 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at 28 October celebration in Gotse Delchev, marking the commissioning of the Gotse Delchev monument]

[Excerpts] Comrades, I fulfill the pleasant obligation I have to convey to you, the citizens of the city that carries the name of the great Bulgarian patriot and revolutionary Gotse Delchev, the most cordial greetings of the BCP Central Committee and the personal greetings of its secretary general Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

We have gathered on this pleasant autumn day in your beautiful city for a patriotic cause -- the festive commissioning of the monument of the city patron -- the immortal Gotse Delchev.

Some 80 years have passed since that day. This is a long time, and many things have taken place in our country and the world, but the memory of Gotse has not faded away, and his heroism continues to shine with eternal glory. His star crossed the Bulgarian sky when the ideas of the writers of Bulgaria's revivals on national liberation, on a pure and holy republic, and on social justice, were being adopted by new apostles, the founders of the Bulgarian Social-Democratic Party. The BCP became the heir of the fighters for national liberation, including Gotse. The BCP raised the revolutionary flag and carried it through the years in order to proudly wave it at the dawn of that glorious September 1944, which marked the beginning of the socialist era in our motherland.

Gotse Delchev said: "Work and consistency -- this is the power by which a man becomes successful in everything he does."

With work and consistency, under the leadership of the BCP and with the fraternal assistance of the great USSR, our people, consistently following the April strategy of our party, constructed modern socialist Bulgaria and turned their gaze toward communism. This is where the roads mapped by the 12th BCP Congress and the theoretical developments and practical approaches, included in the speeches, reports, statements, and lectures of Comrade Todor Zhivkov after the Congress are leading.

With work and consistency you, too, comrades, turned old Nevrokop, a God-forsaken town, into the modern city of Gotse Delchev, which with its rapid development in all areas of life is brightly underlining the creative force of socialism. This is the most beautiful monument of this dear son of Bulgaria!

"I understand the world only as the field of the peoples' cultural competition." Those are also the words of your patron, How beautiful it would have been if the world was really the field of cultural and economic competition. The USSR, since its very foundation, has striven toward this goal, and so also are the socialist countries. Their goal is to create a world without arms and without threats. All recent proposals also aim at the same goal.

Take for instance the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact members the Moscow declaration of the meeting of leading figures of the socialist countries, the proposals of Comrade Yuriy Andropov included in his 26 August PRAVDA interview, his 28 September declaration, and his answers to PRAVDA of 26 October.

Or take the communique adopted at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee, which took place in Sofia on 13 and 14 Ocotber, or Comrade Zhivkov's speech at the "Peace and Trade Unions" meeting dalogue.

All these documents include a developed program for improving the international atmosphere, strengthening peace, eliminating war as a means of solving disputes between states, and creating conditions of peaceful competition among peoples. The efforts of our country also aim toward this goal, and especially here, in the Balkans.

Unfortunately, however, the reactionary imperialist circles are making different plans. The United States proclaimed almost the entire world as an area of its "vital interests," and called the Western countries to a new "crusade" against socialism. NATO's warmongers are urgently preparing in Europe platforms for the U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles. The military budgets of the NATO countries have reached unprecedented levels. The arms race is being fervently intensified, and monstrous provocations are being conducted, such as the flight of the South Korean airplane over the territory of the Soviet Union. The United States began a piratic war against the freedom-loving people of Grenada.

As a result of all this the chilling wind of the cold war blows throughout the world, and the shadow of the nuclear death is roving around. It is clear that under such conditions one cannot implement Gotse's dream of the world being only the field of cultural competition among nations. Naturally, this time will come, too, because history works for it and because behind this idea are great forces, the forces of the socialist community, led by the glorious and powerful USSR, which are a reliable obstacle for the adventurism of the reactionary imperialist forces.

Comrades, we are standing in front of the monument constructed by the grateful people of this city for the glory of the legendary revolutionary, Gotse Delchev. He will remain an eternal symbol of heroism and self-sacrifice, generation after generation will adorn it with the most striking Bulgarian flowers and will stop in front of it engulfed by quiet and innermost gratitude. Only immortality will speak here, because Gotse is immortal. Because he is one of the most prominent figures in Bulgarian history, and one of the most prominent fighters for national liberation of those who had remained under yoke after the infamous Berlin congress.

Comrades, you can be proud of the fact that your city carries the name of such a giant such an enchanting, holy, and pure man and fighter for his people's freedom and unification.

Be worthy of the name of your Gotse Delchev. Learn from his patriotism and internationalism, and from his boundless devotion to the struggle for a free and happy human life.

Let this monument inspire the present and future generations to strong love and loyalty toward our dear socialist motherland -- The People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Respect and eternal glory to the great Bulgarian, the hero-revolutionary, Gotse Delchev.

I congratulate you on this monument.

BALEV CHAIRS IDEOLOGICAL CADRES MEETING

AU312001 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA) -- A sitting of the leading ideological and foreign political cadres was held at the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party toda Heads of departments and other responsible workers of the Central Committee took part in it, as well as secretaries of the county committees of the party, heads of public organizations and departments, of research institutes and of the mass media.

The session was opened and chaired by the member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Milko Balev. Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, read a report on the September 20th Moscow session of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on the international and ideological issues, as well as on the conclusions about the Bulgarian foreign political and ideological work.

The speaker informed of the decision of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP on the result of the Moscow session. The Politburo fully supports the assessment of the international situation given at the session, a situation acutely exacerbated because of the preparations to deploy medium-range Amercian nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The necessity of mobilizing and activating all forces in the struggle for peace was underlined at the present session -- the struggle for halting the nuclear arms race and for disarmament, the struggle against the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and, above all, of the United States of America, whose latest act is the treacherous aggressi against Grenada.

Mr. Milko Balev made the closing speech at the session.

TODOROV ATTENDS MEETING ON BUILDING SHORTCOMINGS

AU281127 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The National Assembly Permanent Committee on Social Economic Development held a session attended by Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly. The session discussed a report submitted by the Ministry of Construction and Architecture on the implemention of comprehensive commissioning programs for particularly important building projects. It was stated that despite the considerable successes achieved in this field, a number of building projects are falling behind schedule.

The building project of the Georgi Damyanov cooper production plant, the Dimitrovgrad economic chemical combine, and the (Pernik) Maritsa-East electric power station are among those lagging behind commissioning schedules.

Numerous building projects are not being provided in a timely manner with the necessary documentation and designs, unfinished building projects are increasing, and construction and installation work are not up to the necessary standard. Coordination among designers, investors, and suppliers is most severely lacking.

A special decision adopted at the session obliges the respective economic organizations and departments to formulate measures to overcome the shortcomings which have been allowed to come about.

NARODNA ARMIYA ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU251556 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 25 (BTA) -- NARODNA ARMIYA carries an article by Krasimir Koev on the fruitful economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

More than 300 big enterprises in the key branches of the national economy have been built in Bulgaria with the assistance of Soviet technical aid. More than 80 percent of the motor and tractor fleet of Bulgaria's agriculture has been equipped with machinery of Soviet make. The Soviet deliveries of fuel and raw materials meet about 75 per cent of the importing requirements of the industry. 40 big works and enterprises are fed with Soviet natural gas.

In the years of the current eighth five-year period trade is expected to amount to 47-48 milliard rubles. The Soviet Union is Bulgaria's basic foreign economic partner and the country has always taken one of the first places in the Soviet trading list. More than 60 per cent of Bulgaria's export of machines is sold on the Soviet market. In 1982 alone Bulgarian complete projects to the tune of more than 100 million rubles were delivered for the Soviet national economy. Bulgaria's deliveries meet almost fully the Soviet demands of import of electric trucks, electric posts and some kinds of electric equiment.

The 170 agreements signed make it possible for bulgaria to specialize within the framework of CEMA in the manufacture of 400 kinds of machine building goods for the merchanical engineering and of about 200 chemical products. More than 76 per cent of the Bulgarian export of industrial goods for the USSR is a specialized manufacture. Eight programmes are now being implemented in the sphere of the laser technology, microelectronics, the dust metallurgy, robot-making industry, the computing machinery, amelioration, automating of the processes in agriculture and the use of some wastes. The Bulgaro-Soviet Dunaitrans and Intermorput societies, the Interprograma institute, the [anem indistinct] design office and the Electronistrument organization carry out their joint work successfully.

USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISIT

AU012023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] On 1 November Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services, received Boris Gordeyev, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade. They discussed matters pertaining to further developing cooperation in the area of trade.

SVOBODA TO ANGOLAN TALKS ON CAPTIVE CZECHOSLOVAKS

LD020335 Prague CTK in English 1635 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda left here Tuesday for Angola to discuss with Angolan representatives further action for the release of the Czechoslovak citizens who continue to be held by the anti-government organization UNITA.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGE SENT ON RASHIDOV DEATH

LD011915 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee on the death of an important representative of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Comrade Sharif Rashidovich Rashidov. The telegram says that the CPSU and the Soviet peoples are losing in Comrade Rashidov a great patriot and internationalist who devoted his life to the implementation of the ideals of great October and to efforts for the burgeoning of the Soviet state. The telegram also says that the working people of our homeland share the grief and that our people highly respected Comrade Rashidov and will not forget his services in strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and the development of comprehensive cooperation between our fraternal communist parties and countries.

HAMAN RECEIVES CUBAN ARMED FORCES' BAPTISTA

LD012354 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has received General Sixto Santana Batista, chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces. They informed each other about the effort made by the two fraternal Communist Parties to fulfill the conclusions of their parties' congresses. They condemned the U.S. intervention in Grenada as an expression of cynicism used by American imperialism to suppress the desire of nations for self-determination and the construction of an independent society.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS BERLIN CEMA MEETING

LD290532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have discussed the results of the 37th CEMA session, which took place in Berlin between 18 and 20 October. They appreciated the fact that cooperation among the CEMA member states had helped to ensure that the economies of these countries proceeded on the whole along a growing course. They stressed in particular the important contribution of the further intensification and expansion of cooperation with the CEMA member states for the development of the Czechoslovak economy and the realization of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ congress.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government voiced their full support for the stand adopted by the heads of government of the CEMA member states at the 37th CEMA session on the current international situation. They also commended the measures adopted in regard to the development of cooperation in the economical and rational use of fuel, energy and raw material resources as well as in regard to the intensification of cooperation in the further improvement of food supplies to the population.

The CPCZ Central Committee presidium and the federal government took note of the results of the meeting of the heads of delegation and of secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers parties of the CEMA member states on the preparation of an economic conference of the CEMA member states at the summit level. They expect this summit to constitute a fundamental step toward a further intensification of international socialist economic integration, toward achieving a qualitatively higher level of cooperation among the states of the socialist community, and toward strengthening the economic might and reinforcing the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government approved the course of action taken by the Czechoslovak delegation at the 37th CEMA session, voiced their unequivocal agreement with the conclusions adopted and instructed the relevant bodies to implement them.

VIETNAMESE WORKERS IN CSSR 'SURPRISED IDEOLOGISTS'

AU272024 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 83 p 3

[Report by Slavoljub Djukic, permanent correspondent]

[Text] Prague, 16 Oct -- One does not have to look for the Vietnamese in Prague. One meets them so often that their presence attracts the attention of passersby. Silent, dressed inconspicuously, looking boyish, short, and extremely slim, almost always accompanied by their fellow countrymen, they pass along the Venceslaus Square, the main Prague promenade, and with curiosity stand in front of shop windows. Near the Panorama Hotel, they are trimming the lawn with serenity -- something at variance with the tiring race with time.

The Western press often writes about the Czechoslovakian "imports of the labor force from Asia" as a special kind of curiosity. One number even mentioned was 60,000 Vietnamese in Czechoslovakia. At the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, we encountered ample helpfulness and were told that these are "usual exaggerations." According to this source, there are 44,000 foreign workers in the CSSR, including 26,000 Vietnamese, 13,000 Poles, 5,000 Cubans, 400 Bulgarians, 300 Mongolians, and 100 workers from Laos.

Not as "Guest Workers"

There are considerable differences in the position of foreigners in Czechoslovakia, depending on the country they come from. Poles and Bulgarians, for instance, are the traditional imported labor, although the term usual is being avoided here. The term "guest worker" is used exclusively for workers in Western countries. Poles are mostly employed in the border areas of Czechoslovakia and many of them commute daily over the border. Bulgarians are concentrated in the eastern part of the country, where they mostly work as construction and agricultural workers. Although they have kept Bulgarian citizenship, many of them have formed families in Czechoslovakia, and feeling like citizens of this country; whereas on the other hand, when a young Vietnamese woman is expecting a child, she leaves Czechoslovakia, obliged by a written or an unwritten code of her own homeland. This is the first among many differences between workers from Europe and Asia.

Czechoslovakia cherishes special relations with Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia (CEMA members), so this can clearly explain the presence of workers from these countries in Czechoslovakia. The political character of this cooperation is certainly of prime importance, because, irrespective of the constant shortage in the labor force, the "imports of workers" from other continents does not pay. That is why it is pointed out that what is involved is "economic and professional help with the costs being apportioned."

At the Center of Public Attention

In a way, the Vietnamese are mostly in the center of public attention, especially of foreigners. It is well known that they work here, but the circumstances under which they live in the new environment are little known. They are young people, who are no older than 30. They are divided in groups and usually work in building and other industries and in communal services. Ordinary workers stay for 3 years and young men and women who are being trained in trades -- there are 4,000 of them -- stay for 6 years. At the beginning of their stay, they all go through educational centers where they learn the language and, as was put, study the habits and customs of the hosts.

Although the Vietnamese in Czechoslovakia fail to attract special attention by domestic journalists, from time to time the press carries a report or even a critical supplement, such as the one in the youth paper MLADA FRONTA. The reporter did not fail to point to certain intolerance of his fellow countrymen which is illustrated even through the spreading of false rumors on "diseases being spread to Czechoslovakia from Asia." At the same time, another thing was openly stated -- the difficult adaptation of the Vietnamese, their failing to adapt to the new standard of living and to the conveyor belt which does not allow one -- and this happened -- to take a rest or a short stroll near the factory. Individual occurrences of crime have also been reported despite the Vietnamese attempts to affirm the "new, socialist morals of their country which does not support human aberrations."

The fact which has surprised ideologists most was that some young men from Asia, who have been brought up in the spirit of modesty and self-denial, have shown the desire to "follow Western fashion." They can be seen in jeans and multicolored T-shirts, thus showing that fashion can surmount even ideological prejudices. This fact is all the more surprising because it is well known that Vietnamese are organized as a firm community with chiefs, brigadiers [brigadiri], and political educators.

Refusal With a Nice Smile

As for their hosts, they have enabled the Vietnamese full freedom to go where they like, provided them comfortable dormitories, realistically high pay, and the possibility to be trained in trades. What they are having here, in fact, is a minimum guaranteed living which by far exceeds what they had in their homeland. The sum they will earn depends on the individual effort which usually fails to reach the level of domestic workers. It is also known how much they earn, but it is not known whether the entire wage is left to them. It is heard, namely, that they are obliged to set aside the biggest part of their income "for their own country." We could not confirm this information, because the hosts avoid interfering with the "internal relations of a friendly country."

Our attempt to contact the Vietnamese was unsuccessful, the same that happened to many other foreign journalists. We were refused with a nice smile, as if they wanted us to leave them alone. Unintrusive and polite, they make friends only among themselves, like all people who feel most secure among their own kind.

SUPPORT FOR USSR-CSSR MISSILE ACCORD CITED

AU271747 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 October publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 1,250-word report by "RUDE PRAVO correspondents and CTK" on CSSR citizens' reaction to the CSSR-URSR missile accord. The report is entitled "We Will Succeed in Defending Our Homeland; CSSR Working People Support at Peace Gatherings the CSSR Government Declaration, the Statement of Attitude by the USSR's Ministry of Defense, and the Statement of Attitude by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium."

The peace rallies mentioned in the report took place in Ceske Budejovice, Pisek, Milevsko, Tabor, Usti nad Labem, Liberec, Trutnov, Jicin, Rychnov nad Kneznou, Rokycany, Milnik, Frydek-Mistek, Novy Jicin, in "many Bratislava enterprises," and in the Humenne, Svidnik, and Vranov Districts. They are said to have "expressed agreement" with and "full" or "unanimous" "support" for the accord on the "unambiguous defense" measures which are said to have been "literally foisted" on the socialist states by the "extortionist U.S. and NATO policy."

After reporting on the statement of attitude by the Central Committee of the CSSR'S Socialist Party, the paper quotes a deputy chairman of a local national committee on the outskirts of Bratislava, a woman worker from Kladno, and a director of the Ostrava gas works, who all support the missile accord as a "defensive measure."

On the same day, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak carries on pages 1 and 2 a 500-word CTK report, datelined Bratislava-Prague and entitled "Against the Destructive War; Unambiguous Support for the USSR'S Policy By our Working People." The report deals with "peace meetings" in several enterprises in Bratislava and in Humenne, Svidnik, and Vranov Districts, which are said to have stressed that the accord measures are meant to "ensure the CSSR's security" and the "defense ability of the CSSR' and other socialist states.

UK PARLIAMENTARY DECISION ON MISSILES VIEWED

LD012022 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The decision of Britain's House of Commons yesterday came as no surprise considering the Conservative Party's absolute majority. The British Parliament clearly endorsed the Conservative government decision to go ahead with the deployment of cruise missiles at the Greenham Common and Molesworth air bases as planned by the end of this year. By the end of this year is the wording of the relevant NATO agreement. In actual fact, however, it's an open secret that the deployment of new missiles is to take place any time right now. Defense Secretary Heseltine confirmed yesterday that cruise missile support equipment, if not the missiles themselves, had already been delievered to Britain and he said that Western Europe's resolve to install the missiles was not to be broken.

According to Mrs Thatcher's government, the cruise missiles, however, are not to be deployed until the end of the current Geneva talks on arms control, and then only if the talks fail -- a claim denounced as a lie by today's edition of the newspaper the MORNING STAR. The truth is that, as stated so many times, the British government is determined to go ahead with the deployment any day now, and if it conditions deployment by failure at the Geneva talks this is only another way of saying that the Geneva talks are doomed to failure anyway, that they were never more than an empty talking shop in the first place, an opportunity to stall for time while preparations for World War III went ahead.

There are no alarmist words, they are the facts, and the facts were backed up yesterday in the Commons debate in London. Labour foreign affairs spokesman Denis Healey called the cruise deployment plans an acceleration of a slide to catastrophe. Britain is actively moving towards war, moreover an American war fought from British territory. An opionion poll conducted by London Weekend TV a couple of days ago showed that over a half of British people have little or no confidence in the United States ability to face international problems responsibly, and a similar number consider President Reagan's behavior to jeopardize world peace. It's a pity that this national consensus was not reflected in the irresponsible decision taken yesterday by the British Parliament.

Opposition Cited

LD012346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine today refused to confirm reports that the first U.S. cruise missiles are on British territory. Karel Stary, our correspondent, reports from London:

The news about the arrival of components of the first U.S. nuclear missiles of the Tomahawk type in Britain spread after the landing of a U.S. military transport aircraft at the U.S. base in Greenham Common. Opponents of the missiles who have besieged the base since Saturday claim that the plane brought mobile transporters for nuclear missiles but it is not known whether the missiles themselves were part of the first consignment from the United States. Paratroopers with experience from last year's Malvinas Islands operation were called in as additional defense of the American base and its equipment prior to the arrival of the plane.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher again defended in Parliament this afternoon the deployment of the U.S. missiles in spite of criticism from the opposition that the majority of the population is against it, and refused to confirm whether the missiles or their components are already in Britain. She also defended the statement by Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine who refused to give guarantees that the army and the police will not fire on members of the peace movement who continue to protest the missiles at the Greenham Common base and who again blocked the entrances to the base. Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, announced today that direct actions against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Britain will grow. He also warned British soldiers on the base that according to international law they will be committing war crimes against humanity if they take part in unleashing nuclear war. He said the decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Britain proves the complete breakdown of democratic processes because the overwhelming majority of the population is opposed to the new nuclear missiles.

DAILY EXPLORES 'BATTLE OF TWO POLITICAL LINES'

AU282101 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 83 p 6

[Ivan Hlivka article: "The Countries of the Socialist Community -- The Main Mainstay of Peace; In the Name of Socialism and all Mankind"]

[Excerpts] The socialist countries, which are building a new society that is free of exploitation and which are striving for the comprehensive development of the working man and for the satisfaction of the people's growing needs, require peace to successfully accomplish the aims of their policy.

That is why -- as their representatives recently stressed on several occasions -- the socialist states express alarm over the continuing increase of tension, and over the destabilization of interstate relations and the increasing threat of a nuclear war with its catastrophic consequences; that is why they are pointing out this danger to all countries and peoples.

They proclaim that the socialist countries wish to live in peace with all peoples and to devote all their strength to internal construction. But the peoples of the socialist countries are realists: They will not beg anybody for peace, they will persistently fight for it. The countries of the socialist community are not striving for a military confrontation with the states of another social system, they are striving for peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all peoples.

A fight is now taking place in world politics between two diametrically opposite lines. Imperialism, above all American imperialism, suffered a large number of defeats in the sixties and seventies; that is why it is organizing increasingly concentrated attacks against socialism, proclaiming nonsensical plans for seizing control of the world, and dragging all mankind to the edge of a nuclear catastrophe through its aggressive policy.

Socialism -- Basically New Kind of Relations

In this situation the countries of the socialist community and their common foreign-political line are of extraordinary significance for ensuring a lasting peace in the world.

The forces of world reaction,and above all Washington, are openly declaring their plan to liquidate the socialist system and are organizing one attack after another against the socialist countries in the hope that they will succeed in weakening and mutually alienating these countries. Any calculations about weakening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal union can nevertheless end only in a fiasco. Jesiut methods with regard to socialist countries, political and economic pressure, ideological subversion, or subversive activities used against Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries are being increasingly unmasked and neutralized, even though to a differing extent. These methods apply only to individuals with a nationalist frame of mind. And only the naive can doubt the common resolve of fraternal socialist countries to successfully defend the inviolability of their borders, to ensure the realiability of all the links which form our community, and to successfully defend socialist achievements; and to do this not only in the interests of the peoples of socialist countries, but also in the interests of all peoples of Europe and throughout the world. Any attempts to revise territorial-political realities in Europe, with its high level of saturation with nuclear arms, constitutes a direct threat to international security and general peace.

Reliable Shield of Peace

Real socialism establishes a reliable dam against the extremely dangerous endeavors of ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism, which is trying to find a way out of the deep conflicts and antagonisms that characterize the capitalist world via aggression and military and political adventures. The positive influence of the socialist community on world policy is constantly increasing. Its ally in the endeavor to avert a nuclear war is the majority of states, including those belonging to a different social system.

In other words, the chances of the forces of peace are improving from day to day. A substantial component is the antinuclear and antimissile movement in the West. The socialist foreign policy is increasingly influencing the moods of the broad strata of the population in the capitalist world.

This did not happen at all once. The peoples of the world had the opportunity to convince themselves time and again of the unchangeable and consistent struggle waged by the USSR and other socialist countries against the policy of imperialist hegemony, domination and threats, and for a lasting peace and relations of peaceful cooperation.

An Inevitable and Enforced Measure

The most reactionary imperialist forces, especially those in the United States, have no respect for the people's will, and are constantly stepping up armament in an endeavor to disrupt the existing equilibrium, to acquire supremacy, and to act from the position of strength.

That is also why -- as the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium declared on 24 October -- "Czechoslovakia cannot passively look on while the United States is rapidly concluding preparations for stationing intermediate-range missiles near our western borders"; that is also why the Government of the CSSR together with the USSR Government decided to begin preparatory work for deploying operational-tactical missile complexes. A similar step was also taken by the GDR. The steps were taken to prevent U.S. and NATO attempts to disrupt strategic equilibrium and stability in Europe and in the world and to acquire military supremacy.

The socialist countries proceed from the premise that military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism was and is a reliable guarantee of international stability. Its achievement by socialism represents one of the most important accomplishments of the last few decades. The peoples of the socialist countries have achieved it with great effort and therefore will not permit it to be liquidated.

The Battle of Two Lines

The socialist states realize the danger emanating from the adventurous policy of extreme reactionaries and from the raging of militarist circles of imperialism. But they also see other trends. In the capitalist world there are forces, influential political groups, as well as individual figures who assess the situation in the international arena in a rather realistic way, who realize the futility of attempts to reverse the development, and who understand the inevitability and bilateral advantages of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The battle of the two political lines in the world arena is essentially a reflection of the struggle of two ideologies, of the ideology of peace and the ideology of war. The first is embodied in socialism, the second in imperialism. Ideological rivalry in the world is naturally an objective and inevitable phenomenon. The socialist and the imperialist ideologies are mutually exclusive and are antagonistic. But we definitely reject the false thesis on the inevitability of a world war, which the imperialist propaganda regards as the inevitable component of ideological rivalry.

We communists are convinced that the future belongs to socialism; but the historic dispute between the two social systems, or the question of the superior merit of the one over the other must not be resolved by war. A military conflict between the two social systems would mean mankind's perdition.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Kempny on Missile Issue

LD011104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] A report by the prosecutor general of the Czech SR on the state of socialist legality is the main point of the 10th session of the Czech National Council, which opened today in Prague.

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, welcomed Josef Kempny, member of the Party Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier; members of the Czech Government; officials from other institutions; and representatives of organs of political parties and, social organizations of the National Front.

He briefed those present on the draft stand of the 26 October Federal Assembly statement in which it appealed to European parliaments and their deputies to use all opportunities to prevent the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe. In this stand, the deputies of the Czech National Council add their voices to the Federal Assembly statement. They unambiguously support the statement of the Federal Government, and the stands of the USSR Ministry of Defense and of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the 24 October arrangement between the Czechoslovak Government and the USSR Council of Ministers under which, according to mutual agreement of both governments, preparatory work will begin for the development [rozvinuti] of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation on the territory of Czechoslovakia. The deputies stress in this stand that they fully endorse this unavoidable measure in the interests of the security of our homeland and the defense of the socialist community, which stems from the (?situation) in the immediate vicinity of our border with the West, where they are rapidly completing preparations for the deployment of new American nuclear weapons. They also express their full support for the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak Government, and the whole socialist community. They note that our workers welcomed the statement made in September of this year by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which contains a series of specific and realistic proposals for reducing tension and preserving peace.

In agreemnt with the Federal Assembly and in harmony with the view of our people, the deputies of the Czech National Council express their hopes that common sense will (?finally) prevail as will the only reasonable choice of mankind to do everything to avert a nuclear catastrophe, says the draft of the Federal Assembly statement. The draft was read to the participants of the 10th session of the Czech National Council by its Chairman Josef Kempny.

Construction Ministry To Be Abolished

LD011127 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The 10th session of the Czech National Council began in Prague today. Here is a report from our correspondent Vaclav Klement: The Czech National Council discussed a government bill on the basis of which the Ministry of Construction and Technology is to be abolished, and a Czech Commission for Scientific, Technical and Investment Development formed. This change is to take place in the interests of the better management of scientific, technical and investment development, and of the promotion of a common policy in this important sphere.

The deputies then discussed two more government proposals. The first provides for an adjustment to the social provision of citizens carrying out services on the basis of the authorization of National Committees. In contrast to the present situation, this will increase the scope of provision for mothers and children, for sickness and for participation in military exercises.

The second government draft amends the activity of the National Committees in executing certain provisions of the Civil Code and the Notary's Code.

Before noon, the Czech National Council Presidium convened for a meeting which promulgated the laws that were approved. At the same time, it appointed Frantisek Sramek, Czech Deputy Premier, as chairman of the Czech Commission for Scientific, Technical and Investment Development.

The 10th Czech National Council session will continue this afternoon.

Prosecutor General's Address

LD011137 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The 10th meeting of the Czech National Council started in Prague today. The key point of today's meeting was the discussion of the state of socialist legality on the basis of a report delivered by the prosecutor general of the republic, Jaroslav Krupauer. He paid great attention to the protection of the socialist economy against antisocialist activity. Comrade Krupauer said the following in this context:

[Begin Krupauer recording] We deal with the protection of the economy particularly from the point of view of the criminal law. These attacks on the socialist economy represent about one third of total criminality. Precisely at a stage when our national economy overcomes a number of problems, the demand for a consistent protection of property in socialist ownership is not being fulfilled well, and the same goes for ensuring the disclosure and punishing of all perpetrators of criminal acts and misdemeanors against the socialist economy. For this reason, organs of the Prosecutor's Office must play a greater role in the protection of the socialist economy, socialist ownership, and in strengthening work, economic and financial discipline. It will be necessary to pay more consistent attention to investigating and punishing poor quality production and cases of violating directives on safety and health protection at work, punishing all forms of violating work, technological and other forms of discipline whose violation has caused an industrial accident, production breakdown or damage to the environment. [end recording]

Discussion of this point of the agenda included nine deputies. The final resolution adopted by the Czech National Council recommended to the government of the republic to continue to improve the system of the protection of the socialist economy with the view to achieving a direct connection between the fulfillment of the planned tasks and an assessment of the state of legality and state discipline.

The Czech National Council session will continue tomorrow.

Council Discusses Agriculture

LD011423 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The 10th session of the Czech National Council ended in Prague today. Lubos Lidicky, our correspondent, reports on this morning's proceedings:

[Lidicky] Last year deputies dealt with the development of agricultural and food production. Today they once again discussed the key area of our agriculture, the development of crop production and cattle raising in the Czech Socialist Republic up to 1990. A report, delivered by Vladislav Treska, Czech minister of agriculture and food, said that we are succeeding, despite the fact that imports of grain have been reduced, in restoring the dynamism of crop production, carrying out gradual structural changes and making better use of fodder. This year's grain harvest has contributed to this since an average yield of 4.34 metric tons per hectare was achieved. The planned market stocks of meat are being ensured and milk production has been increased, which has made it possible to supply better quality dairy products to the population. Conditions are being created in the meat industry for the gradual raising of the procurement of slaughter cattle and thereby for its optimal utilization.

The situation in regard to processing and storing capacities should also improve gradually. A meat combine is being put into operation currently in Brno and a similar plant is to be completed shortly in Olomouc, and the construction of a meat combine in Liberec is envisaged. The dairy industry lacks capacities for cheese production. Here the construction of new dairy plant in Brno and above all the reconstruction and modernization of the existing plants will help alleviate the situation.

It is gratifying that the utilization of agricultural land is improving and that the first steps have been taken to ensure that crop production and in particular bulk fodder is given priority.

As has emerged from the ensuing debate in which nine deputies spoke, despite results achieved there are considerable reserves in both crop and livestock production. One of them, which needs to be tackled immediately, is the elimination of the persisting unjustifiable differences between individual agricultural enterprises, which operate in roughly the same conditions. Deputies stressed that it is necessary to increase the level of growing and processing sugar beet, potatoes, and leguminous plants, to improve the quality of production of fodder mixtures and storing of crop produce, and thereby reduce losses.

At the close of today's proceedings the Czech National Council adopted a resolution. It instructed the Committee for Agriculture and Food to incorporate the results of the proceedings in their plan for exercising control and taking initiatives, and instructed other committees to ensure that the relevant branches and organizations increase their responsibility for the fulfillment of the tasks arising for them in regard to agricultural production from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, individual sessions of the party's Central Committees, and resolutions of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic.

KORCAK DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD301452 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Talk by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Premier; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Listeners, we have passed the halfway stage of the 7th 5-year plan and there are just 2 months left till the end of the plan's third year. The attention of the public is focused on the development of international events, and this is only natural, because we are living through one of the most complex periods since the end of WW II. Never before has so much been at stake. The issues of war and peace are increasingly going beyond the boundaries of foreign and military policy, for who does not want to contribute in his own way to averting the looming danger? The ability to see in perspective the rapid progression of the sequence of events, to understand them and to adopt the correct point of view toward them also means seeing their economic contexts, causes and consequences. This kind of responsible approach set the tone of the recent session of CEMA countries' premiers, which once again confirmed that the economies of the socialist community's countries are the economies of peace. Only when all these facts are taken into account is it possible to assess correctly the economic situation.

We recently received the announcement of the fulfillment of the state plan for the 9-month period. What does it show? The development in the first 3 years of the 7th 5-year plan confirms the correctness of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ congress. A characteristic of this year is the series of positive phenomena in our economy.

Success has been achieved in speeding up development, we are ensuring the smooth progress of the national economy and safeguarding the achieved standard of living. We are making better use of materials, and consolidating the external economic balance. The plan is being fulfilled in all the basic indices, and we are exceeding the tasks in the volume of gross production and in the rate of growth of production.

However, we are still far from complacent. So far we are not producing in sufficient quantity and quality what we need most for the foreign and domestic market. On the other hand, stocks of products for which we have no market are growing. This is an old complaint, and so far we have still not found an effective enough remedy in a radical and definitive solution. A lot depends on managers. If they show the necessary responsibility and initiative, there will be fewer problems. The overall development shows the need to implement more consistently the long-term economic strategy of high efficiency of production and high quality of all work, and to proceed even more resolutely along the road of putting the economy onto the road of intensive development of better exploitation of production potential, better management, and use of all resources; and further improvement of management.

The challenging conditions of the eighties call for a much more decisive exploitation of science and technical progress. This is in the most inherent interests of the working class and of the broad strata of working people. Without this, it is impossible to attain a lasting growth in labor productivity and to satisfy the needs of the people. Half a year has elapsed since the 8th session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the more rapid implementation of the results of science and technology. An important role in carrying out its binding resolutions is played by research institutes and scientific collectives. It is not, however, merely a matter of great discoveries and the expensive construction of automated plants. Every one of us can make a contribution through his work to reducing the consumption of fuel, energy, metals, and other raw and secondary materials; and to raising the quality of products. How rich our table will be depends on the results we achieve.

One of the fundamental interdependences which we sometimes overlook in our daily hustle and bustle is the apparent self-evidency of our attitude to our common property. Thirty-eight years ago, banking, finance, key industries and all enterprises with more than fifty employees in Czechoslovakia were turned over to the people. This was the great political victory of the Communist Party. The dream of many generations thus came to fruition. This success was not achieved of its own accord, the ordinary course of development did not bring it about - it was a consequence of the long and hard struggles of the working class, and it required many sacrifices and much effort. The joy at achieving one of the fundamental aims of the workers' movement was understandably great. At that time it was difficult for us to understand how much revolutionary determination and revolutionary persistence would be necessary so that we could work not merely in nationalized, but in truly socialist factories.

The 38 years of experience in our country have confirmed that the adoption of a law is merely the beginning of a complex and long struggle to promote socialist production relations. This is aptly brought out in the words of Comrade Andropov, who said: Winning the right of ownership and becoming a true, wise, and conscientious owner are by no means the same thing. A people that has carried out a socialist revolution must still work for a long time to master its new status as sovereign and unlimited owner of its socialist wealth, to master it from the economic, political, and if you like, psychological points of view, and to create the collective consciousness and manner of behavior.

Dear listeners, in economics, one thing is dependent on the next. This applies to states, enterprises, and individuals, this linking is increasingly close-knit and complex. Every neglected duty or unfulfilled task has long-term consequences and may cause serious setbacks. This is why increasing attention is being paid today to ensure the consolidation of planning and technological discipline and to increase discipline in the fulfillment of agreements and commitments. It is well-known that only where an orderly state of affairs exists can we justly reward good work and effectively deal with bad work. Here I am thinking about conscious discipline, based on individual responsibility and giving scope for creativeness and enterprise. We cannot do without administrative control over the use of working time and compliance with regulations. The crucial thing, however, is well-planned organization of labor, correct allocation of manpower, and appropriate provision of materials and equipment for the production process.

Socialism requires us to manage the social wealth wisely and create more wealth for the people. Again and again we must reiterate that we cannot afford the luxury of paying someone merely for his presence at his workplace, that there can be no remuneration for mere participation in employment, but only for assets that have been produced. Conscientious, rhythmic, and productive work; and greater degree of organization and order are the foundations for achieving better results. There is no other way forward. Along with accelerating scientific and technical development, the disciplined fulfillment of tasks is a prerequisite for the fulfillment of the advantages of socialism and for consolidating social guarantees.

LENART ADDRESSES FESTIVE MEETING IN BRATISLAVA

LD011059 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] On the occasion of the opening of the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship and the conclusion of the autumn agricultural works, a festive membership meeting was held today in the United Agricultural Cooperative in Bratislava-Rac. It was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Gejza Slapka, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chief secretary of the Bratislava City CPSL Committee, and other guests.

Comrade Jozef Lenart paid tribute to the work of cooperative farmers from Rac as well as to their cooperation with the collective farm in Sadmeli in Soviet Georgia. At the same time he recalled that our farmers had done good work in this dry year. However, he pointed critically to persistant shortcomings in fodder management. He devoted a great deal of his attention to land, its protection as well as care for its fertility.

The festive membership meeting culminated in the sending of a resolution to the Czechoslovak Peace Committee in which cooperative farmers in Rac have voiced their desire to work and live in peace.

GUENTER MITTAG RECEIVES FRG FINANCE MINISTER

LD091923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received FRG Finance Minister Dr Gerhard Stoltenberg, deputy chairman of the CDU, at the latter's request. During the meeting they discussed international issues of mutual interest and questions of relations between the GDR and the FRG. It was stated that dialogue between the responsible politicians of East and West is of even greater importance, particularly in the current tense international situation. Guenter Mittag drew attention during the discussion to the serious threat to peace connected with the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, particularly in the FRG. The siting of missiles will bring not more security but less. He stressed in this respect the importance of the letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 5 October 1983. The GDR's basic position, as set out in the letter, continues to be of great topicality. The GDR appealed with the utmost urgency to the FRG Government to rethink its attitude to missile stationing. All those who want to prevent a slide into nuclear catastrophe must join together in a coalition of reason. Guenter Mittag stressed that only when peace is secure, when international relations develop away from confrontation and back toward detente, can relations between the two German states really develop in a spirit of good-neighborliness. By means of diverse activities, the GDR has underlined its good will in this respect. One can not expect, however, that in the event the international situation is further exacerbated, relations between the GDR and FRG -- which in fact are not yet completely normal -- will be promoted. The stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons on our doorstep will, as has been unequivocally made clear, force our alliance to take the necessary political and military countermeasures.

Present at the discussion was Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR, and Karl Seidel, head of the Department for West Germany at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

S-BAHN NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN IN EAST BERLIN

LD311342 Hamburg DPA in German 1108 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] East Berlin,31 Oct (DPA) -- On Monday in East Berlin negotiations began on the integration of the S-Bahn (urban railway), administered by the GDR's Deutsche Reichsbahn, into the West German transport network. The West Berlin delegation, headed by Senat Councillor Dietrich Hinkefuss, also includes experts from the Berlin Transport System (BVG) and from Senat committees for economy, labor and enterprises; the building and housing industry; as well as urban planning and environmental protection. The delegation arrived at the GDR Transport Ministry this morning. The negotiations are being conducted for the GDR by the director of the Reichsbahn, Meissner, who is also a departmental head in the GDR Transport Ministry.

Last week the three Western allies empowered the Senat to enter into negotiations over the S-Bahn, which the Deutsche Reichsbahn also has the right to operate in West Berlin due to the post-war agreements between the allied powers. The Senat believes that the S-Bahn in West Berlin should in future be operated by the West. So far the Senat's plans envisage that only three stretches of the S-Bahn should operate in West Berlin. Senat spokesman Meinhard Ade made it clear at the end of last week that there was no question of a backdated financial settlement being paid for running costs. The GDR had given a figure of 1.5 billion marks as the Reichsbahn's deficit from running the S-Bahn in West Berlin over the past 10 years.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS WITH LEADERS

Meets With Honecker

LD012101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Tuesday received Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray for a discussion in the State Council building. During the meeting the GDR head of state described the visit by the Norwegian foreign minsiter as an expression of the good realtions between the two countries, which are of great importance, particularly in times of increased international tensions. The GDR is prepared in this respect to develop further the mutually beneficial cooperation with Norway, for which good prerequisites exist. Foreign Minister Stray likewise expressed his satisfaction at the good state of relations between the GDR and Norway and gave assurance of his country's interest in developing relations further. He agreed with Erich Honecker's statement that, despite different social systems and views, it must be the most urgent concern of all those responsible in East and West to avert the threat of war and to prevent a new round in the arms race.

Erich Honecker pointed out that the planned siting of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe, particularly on FRG territory, constitutes a direct threat to the vital security interests of the GDR people. That is why the GDR is engaged in diverse activities to avert this dangerous development. Proceeding from the historic commitement to ensure that no war ever again emanates from German soil, the GDR has repeatedly appealed to the FRG to reconsider its stance on missile deployment and, if it becomes necessary, to work for further negotiations instead of siting. The State Council chairman stressed that it is still not too late for an agreement in Geneva, as long as U.S. first-strike weapons are not installed in West Europe. Should these weapons be placed, however, the socialist states would be obliged to take the necessary countermeasures to guarantee their security.

As the Madrid meeting has shown, Erich Honecker said, solutions acceptable to all sides can be achieved at the negotiating table even in complicated international conditions. The prerequisite for this, however, is a position of reason and good will. To date this has been lacking on the part of the United States in Geneva, however. Instead it has blocked every advance at the talks.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states the GDR will continue to spare no effort to preserve mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. The GDR's approval of the Swedish proposal to create a zone in central Europe free of nuclear battle weapons should also be seen in this light.

Present at the talk, which took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, were GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler. Also present were GDR Ambassador to Norway Werner Krause and Norwegian Ambassador to the GDR Per Borgen, as well as Per Ravne, chief of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry Political Department.

Following the discussion, Foreign Minister Stray signed his name in the guestbook of the State Council chairman.

Earlier the minister visited Berlin City Hall where he was welcomed by Mayor Erhard Krack. Then he visited the antiquities collection and the "Metropolis Proletariat" exhibition in the Pergamon Museum. At Humboldt University, where he was welcomed by Rector Prof Dr Delmut Klein, the Norwegian politician was particularly interested in the Law Department.

Received by Stoph

LD012131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Tuesday Svenn Stray, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Norway. He welcomed his visit to the GDR as an expression of the relations between the two states, which are developing well. The two sides noted that relations can be developed further and declared the interest and intention of both sides to expand cooperation in various spheres and continue political dialogue.

Willi Stoph briefed his guest on current issues of GDR development and its policy. He stressed the GDR's efforts to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear war and pointed out that a political, peace-promoting and honest dialogue between East and West is of special importance, particularly in the current situation.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed the urgent need to work to prevent a further decterioration in the international situation and the ensuing dangers to peace. The policy of confrontation practiced by certain forces must be replaced with the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and equal international cooperation. It is important above all to prevent a new round in the arms race.

Foreign Minister Stray concurred with the remark made by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers that a peaceful and secure future must be guaranteed to all peoples. He stressed his government's concern to work for peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation among peoples. His visit to and talks in the GDR have also served this goal.

Present at the meeting were GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; GDR Ambassador to Norway Werner Krause; Norwegian Ambassador to the GDR Per Borgen; and Per Ravne, chief of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry Political Department.

Talks Concluded

LD012117 East Berlin ADN Internatioanl Service in German 1712 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray ended their official talks on Tuesday afternoon at the GDR Foreign Ministry. They discussed possibilities of further developing relations in the political and economic sector and also of intensifying cooperation in the fishing industry, environmental protection, culture and science ant the health service.

Afterward GDR Deputy Health Minister Dr Rudolf Mueller and Norwegian Ambassador to the GDR Per Borgen in the presence of the two foreign ministers signed an additional protocol to the GDR-Norwegian cultural working plan on cooperation in the sphere of the health service and medical science and reserch.

BUDGET SAID TO REFLECT ECONOMIC STABILITY

DW311253 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] The People's Chamber, dear listeners, approved the 1982 budget implementation Thursday.

This account of our public finances will be published by the newspapers in full next Friday (7 October). It is a true account of our finances, presented in a clear and interesting way for every citizen. It also makes for gratifying reading, since our finances are shown to be sound. As before, we do not have a single penny in state debts. The budget account shows a surplus of M765 million. The same can be said for the cities, communities, bezirke and kreise; their budget accounts also show a surplus.

The state's total revenues amounted to M182 billion, 75 percent of which came from profits of the state enterprises. This part of the state revenues increases with each year. This year again, the profits of the state enterprises have considerably increased, compared with 1982 results. In other words, the GDR's socialist economy becomes constantly more effective. The share of wage taxes in the state revenues doesn't even amount to 5 percent.

As for expenditures, the biggest item is the price subsidies for basic commodities and fares in the amount of M21.4 billion, including M11.6 billion for subsidies for foodstuff prices, M6 billion for industrial goods prices, and M3 billion for subsidies for fares in passenger travel over both short and long distance. This is a great deal of money, dear listeners, which we spend on the defense of our stable prices.

According to the budget account, M8.7 billion was spent on the housing sector. This includes the costs of the new construction, the modernization, and the repairs, of course.

If we compare the budget account for 1982 with that for 1981 we will see that the social expenditures have increased all the way down the line; the price subsidies, for example, by well over M1 billion. The expenditures for the housing sector, the health sector, public education, and cultural affairs, and for many other purposes have also increased. This is a basic idea of socialist social policy.

All capitalist countries, without exception, and especially the FRG, now have astronomical debts. This is a new phenomenon of the capitalist crisis since World War II, wich completely undermines the national economies of these countries and with which they cannot cope at all. We don't know these problems. Our budget account doesn't contain an item called interest payment, not for a single penny, because we don't have any state debts. This is an advantage of socialist planned economy for the stability of our economy, an advantage that must not be underrated.

The CEMA meeting, held in Berlin just recently, showed that the CEMA countries develop with a stable and high growth-rate -- at a total of 4.3 percent in the first half of the year -- and with a high increase in foreign trade. This year their development is by far more favorable than that of the capitalist countries.

REPORTS ON FINAL EVENT OF FDJ SONG TOUR

AU271256 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 83 pp 1-3

[Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHALND in German on 26 October on pages 1-3 carries reports of altogether 2,600 words on the final concert of the FDJ song tour for peace through 28 cities of the GDR. At the final event, broadcast by radio and television, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, was present.

On page 1 the paper publishes a "declaration of will" of the "participants and visitors of the International Song Tour 'For Peace of the World'" in which the U.S. administration is criticized for its "unbridled nuclear dreams" and which appeals for a "victory of reason" and peace throughout the world.

On pages 1-2 there is a 500-word report on the concern itself and on the statement of Egon Krenz that "we want peace" and a 1,100-word report on the press conference with the singers Harry Belafonte, Jana Bichevskaya, and Perry Friedman, as well as Udo Lindenberg from the FRG who stresses that the Western peace movement is not that different from that in the GDR and that it is an international movement. According to the report, Harry Belafonte expressed concern about the report of a West Berlin journalist that at that moment U.S. troops were invading Grenada and criticized the U.S. presence in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, and other countries. According to the report, Udo Lindenberg stressed the importance of action before it is too late and of motivation through songs.

On page 3 the paper carries a detailed report on the final concert with pictures of various singers and groups participating in the event.

SEJM DEPUTY MARSHAL ENDS VISIT 28 OCT

LD290600 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] At the end of his 3-day visit to the GDR on Friday Zbigniew Gertych, deputy marshal of the Sejm, met Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee. Zbigniew Gertych had been visiting the GDR at the invitation of the Polish cultural and information center in Berlin. He was also entertained by the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

INDUSTRY TO SELECTIVELY TRY 40-HOUR WORK WEEK

LD011028 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI) -- The government has decided that Hungarian manufacturing plants that live up to certain conditions can change over to a 40-hour working week as from January 1, 1984.

Plants that intend to effect the transition have to apply for permission at the Industrial Ministry by November 7. Ten applications have been submitted so far, and further ones are expected.

The conditions are as follows: The transition must not hinder the growth of the plant, or lessen its output, or reduce the income of the work force. Before decision is made by the plant management, the workers' opinions must be taken into consideration. The support of the social organizations of the plant concerned is also a precondition. The reduction in the number of working hours must affect several days of the week in a proportionate manner. Two months before the transition, a description of the way the plants are going to put it into practice must be submitted to the ministry.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DISCUSSES 1984 PLAN

AU282036 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] (MTI) -- At its meeting on 25 October, the Presidium of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce discussed this year's economic activity, the guidelines for the 1984 plan, and major trends in long-term socioeconomic development. Deputy premier Jozsef Marjai and Janos Joos, state secretary of the National Planning Office, participated in the meeting.

Analyzing the experiences of this year's economic activity, the enterprise leaders who spoke at the meeting concluded that some production factors have turned out to be inadequate in many cases and have hindered the progress that had been expected. Problems have been caused, among other things, by the manpower situation, and incentives have proven to be insufficient.

The Presidium, discussing the expected changes in the system of economic regulation and in the planning goals for 1984, pointed out that substantial changes are not to be expected in the enterprise management system. However, enthusiastic encouragement for achievements is indispensable in those fields -- mainly in the line of direct production -- which play an outstanding role in carrying out the plan. At enterprises that meet large orders for experts and also have an important role in the domestic supply, management conditions must be better harmonized with achievement. The Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce is confident that within the entire economic regulation systems, emphasis will be placed on an attitude that considers as primary the realization of necessary conditions for the effective operation of units pursuing economic activity.

BRATISLAVA TV INAUGURATES HUNGARIAN PROGRAM

LD011422 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Prague, November 1 (MTI) -- The Bratislava Television started broadcasting programs in Hungarian for the first time on Monday, yesterday. What is to be a once-weekly Monday program, the Bratislava Television will report about the political, economic, and cultural life of the Hungarian national minority living in Slovakia.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN POLITICAL COMMITTEE

LD011504 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 1 Nov 83

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York 1 Nov -- The U.N. Special Political Committee examined the flow of information as the basic element of human rights as the discussion at individual committees of the 38th U.N. General Assembly session continued here. The speakers referred to the (?so-called) propaganda war against socialist and Third World countries waged by Western mass media, including radio stations.

The Polish representative said that Poland became an object of propaganda attacks launched by the Free Europe radio station. The goal of the Free Europe's activity is to destabilize the governments and the states against which its broadcasts are aimed. The stand the Free Europe radio station adopted unfortunately gets consolidated in other Western mass media assuming, as it seems, the attitude of anti-communist hysteria, Poland's representative said.

He stressed that there was a need to spread objective information that is responsible and respects the right of every country to develop a political system of its own. The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states by mass media should be adopted and implemented, the Polish representative said.

PAP VIEWS PLACEMENT OF MISSILES IN EUROPE

LD012213 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 1 Nov -- In spite of the fact that the linear base of deployment of the entire 572-piece contingent of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles runs from Great Britain to Italy, we in Poland regard it a particularly telling fact that more than a half of the missiles (including all Pershings) are to be deployed in the region between the North Sea and the Alps with the Federal Republic of Germany in its centre.

The laying of the main stress on the area between the Alps and the North Sea must be seen as being closely related to the bristle of hands, also those belonging to FRG Government officials, reaching out for the East.

No doubt, Bonn's unqualified support for the NATO Council's missile decision is rooted in the FRG's hopes for a much bigger role in the pact's nuclear planning. The FRG and nuclear weapons is an issue which has always galvanized the public opinion in states east of the Elbe River. Nowadays, this issue, contrary to appearances, is an important part of the entire question of Euromissiles.

SOCIAL GROUPS HOLD JOINT SESSION IN WARSAW

LD212128 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 21 Oct -- A joint session of the Presidia of the Polish Peace Committee and the Polish Social Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe together with representatives of the PRON and other social organizations was held here today on the eve of the week for disarmament observed by the U.N. Political Bureau member, secretary of the PUWP CC and vice-chairman of the PRON National Council Jozef Czyrek also took part in the session.

During the debates, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz said that the world is now facing the greatest threat to peace after the end of World War II. The menace stems from a policy of hostility toward the [word indistinct] and socialist states pursued by the U.S. and NATO and the fact that they made an attempt to upset the historically shaped strategic edge of forces between the USSR and the U.S. and the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

The most important task is to prevent the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, as this would have very grave consequences for shaping the international situation, East-West relations and for the prospects for detente and peace.

Wiejacz recalled peace initiatives by the socialist countries, including detente proposals adopted at the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states in Sofia this month.

He expressed a conviction that the threat to peace will be averted owing to peaceful policy pursued by the Warsaw Treaty member countries and the Soviet Union, determined to prevent both the U.S. and NATO from attaining a military edge, and, on the other hand, owing to these countries' consistent striving to promote progress in disarmament talks, and thanks to activities of all political and social forces desiring peace and detente.

The session adopted a statement under the slogan "Let us intensify resistance against war threat". It reads in part:

"The facts call for alarm: International situation has deteriorated and aggravated. Imperialist proponents of tension and cold war, organizers of propaganda crusade and open confrontation with socialism try again to wreck the course of history. The most reactionary forces that step up war psychosis gain an upper hand in the U.S. and other NATO countries. They intend to wipe out the attainments of detente and attempt at undermining the political and territorial order established after World War Two.

In this situation, there is no room for illusion, light-heartedness or indifference.

Peace is threatened but this menace can be resisted. This is the objective of Soviet compromise proposals, marked by the sense of responsibility and goodwill and based on the principle of equal security of the two sides, and the stand of Poland and other Warsaw Treaty states.

From Warsaw, the town epitomizing victory of life over death, we call on all those who come out against war worldwide to pool our forces during the U.N. week for disarmament.

It is imperative to incessantly struggle for defending peace. There is a need to jointly promote peace. The voice of anti-nuclear protest should grow stronger. Peace must prevail.

PRON MEETING DISCUSSES SOCIAL CONSULTATIONS

LD222328 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 Oct -- The Executive Committee of the PRON National Council today adopted draft assumptions of a law on social consultations, public discussions and popular voting.

Today's session of the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON was chaired by PRON's chairman Jan Dobraczynski and attended by PRON regional councils' chairmen.

The draft is to be discussed by all PRON sections. The meeting decided to call on all the signatories of the PRON declaration of July 20, 1982, as well as on trade unions and social organizations for initiating a nation-wide duscussion on the topic.

The PRON National Council's Executive Committee adopted a statement concerning threats to peace in Europe and worldwide. (The text of the statement is given separately.) The committee also adopted a stand on marking the 65th anniversary of Poland's regaining independence and on sponsoring the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland.

The PRON Executive Committee believes that all the anniversaries to be celebrated in a jubilee year should [words indistinct] entity, beginning with the 40th anniversary of the National People's Council's historical meeting in 1944 that gave birth to People's Poland and ending with [words indistinct] anniversary of the victory over fascism.

The PRON movement wishes to take a special part in the celebrations of the anniversaries of the proclaiming of the July Manifesto by the Polish Committee of National Liberation [PKWN) and of regaining independence in 1918.

The PRON Executive Committee expressed regrets that the true picture of the past four decades and the size of our past attainments are overshadowed by the gravest economic, social and political crisis. We cannot, however, agree with the total negation of the achievements and gains of socialism in People's Poland that was spread over the years 1980-1981 and next as part of a political struggle directed against the principles of our country's social-political system.

The Executive Committee called on the Sejm to set up an all-Poland committee for the celebration to mark their national character.

Statement on Nuclear Tension

LD222346 Warsaw PAP in English 2148 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 Oct -- In a statement issued today the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth PRON says that development of international situation in recent period is arousing ever greater concern. "The [words indistinct] deployment of American missiles [words indistinct] newest generation in Western Europe decisively contributes to the growth of tension in Europe and worldwide.

"The introduction of these weapons into Europe would violate the present equilibrium of forces and make it necessary to restore it at an even higher level. All this may lead to an unprecedented spiral of nuclear armaments," said the statement.

It said further that there are enough mass annihilation weaponry stockpiled on our globe to give but little chance to save life on earth. Hence further [word indistinct] of nuclear armaments threatens the entire mankind.

Direct danger to our national security also increases. The defence of the lives of millions of citizens and peaceful development of the country is at present the most important thing for all its daughters and sons regardless of their political and ideological convictions and outlooks.

"We state that the course of confrontation with the socialist world, adopted by Washington, the course especially sharp towards Poland, contributes to dangerous deterioration of international atmosphere. [Words indistinct] of restrictions, intensified hostility and escalating armaments hampers social and economic development of the world.

"It is the dangerous situation on our continent that arouses our concern above all. We are deeply convinced that there are still real chances to overcome current threats to peace in Europe and worldwide, that there exist possibilities to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war if the peaceful proposals consistently put forward by socialist countries are realistically approached."

The PRON Executive Council called on all Poles and people of goodwill the world over, all national and international organizations and social movements to undertake a collective effort for the cause of immediate arrest of nuclear armaments, limitation of those armaments, for disarmament and the creation of conditions for detente and peaceful, creative cooperation.

"Without joint effort and determined action we shall not let the nuclear annihilation to occur. We demand that the introduction of new nuclear weapons into Western Europe be abandoned if matter-of-fact disarmament negotiations started, we demand return to dialogue and detente," the statement said in conclusion.

NEED FOR IMPORTED GRAIN REVISED DOWNWARD

LD020834 Warsaw PAP in English 0713 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 1 Nov -- This year's grain crops of 22 million tonnes and government grain purchase from farmers estimated at an upbeat 5 million tonnes will enable Poland to cut projected cereal imports down to 3,200,000 tonnes from an over 4 million tonnes originally envisaged, according to sources from the Ministry of Foodstuffs Industry. Favourable conditions have been created to restore the herd of livestock next year, with the supplies of industrial feeds next year, with the supplies of industrial feeds for agriculture expected to hit 4 million tonnes, or 0.5 million tonnes more than over the last economic year. Total stocks of concentrated fodder, both supplied by the state and stored by farmers, are estimated at 18,740,000 tonnes, that is about 90,000 tonnes more than a year ago.

BLACK, BROWN COAL PRODUCTION INCREASED OVER 1982

LD011031 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 31 Oct -- Over 10 months of this year coal miners produced 159.2 million tonnes of black coal, over 1 M tonnes more than at the same time last year. Until end of October Poland exported some 29 million tonnes of coal, or 5.5 M tonnes more than over the corresponding period last year and more than the total coal sales in 1982. Things are looking up also in open cast mining. Over 10 months some 34.1 M tonnes of brown coal were extracted i.e. 3.8 M tonnes more than by the end of October last year.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES GDR MINISTER IN WARSAW

LD282257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct (ADN) -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, received Wolfgang Rauchfuss, GDR minister for supplies, for a friendly talk in Warsaw today. They spoke about the state of implementation of the agreements in the sphere of the rational and efficient use of materials and energy resources and the more extensive use of secondary raw materials in the two countries, which were signed in August during Erich Honecker's friendship visit to Poland.

SFRY'S SPILJAK WELCOMED BY CEAUSESCU AT STATION

AU020930 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY State Presidency, arrived in Bucharest this morning on an official friendly visit.

The arrival ceremony took place at Baneasa Railway Station, which was festively adorned. The front of the station was adorned by portraits of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Mika Spiljak framed by the national flags of Romania and Yugoslavia. The distinguished Yugoslav guests were welcomed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Upon descending from the presidential train, Comrade Mika Spiljak and Comrade Stefica Spiljak were welcomed very warmly by Comrade Nicolae Causescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. The two state leaders warmly shook hands.

Comrade Mika Spiljak is accompanied in this visit by comrades Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade and chairman of the Yugoslav side in the joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission on Economic Cooperation; and by other officials.

A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of Yugoslavia and Romania were played. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mika Spiljak reviewed the honor guard. A group of pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and to Comrade Mika Spiljak and Comrade Stefica Spiljak.

Then the Romanian officials who had come to the station were introduced to the high-ranking guests. After the conclusion of arrival ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mika Spiljak, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Stefica Spiljak left Baneasa station by automobiles escorted by a motorcade for the residence put at the disposal of the distinguished Yugoslav guests.

RCP CC PLENUM TO CONVENE 'SECOND HALF OF NOV'

AU011912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/11/1983 -- The Executive Political Committee decided that a plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP be convened in the second half of November, this year.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU011931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1831 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/11/1983 -- Gathered on November 1 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined and approved the report on the draft single national plan of Romania's economic and social development in 1984.

The plan provides for the uninterrupted growth of the production forces, the expansion of the raw materials base and the rise in the raw materials capitalization index, the development of agriculture, the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of products, the utilization of investment funds, with maximum efficiency, the reduction of consumption, the expansion of the utilization of reusable materials, the faster growth of labor productivity and the diminution of material spending with a view to increasing the national income at a sustained rate and, upon this basis, raising the population's standard of living.

The Executive Political Committee showed that the fundamental orientation under the draft plan was the sustained growth of exports and the rationalization of imports. The fact was emphasized that the basic indicators under the 1984 plan showed substantial growths as against 1983.

As for farm production, the proposals take account of the measures set under the program for self-sufficiency by territorial units, of the tasks deriving from the additional programs, as well as of the provisions of the national program for the achievement of certain, stable crops.

In the field of scientific research, technological development and application of technical progress, the objectives listed under the plan take account of the requirements for a more marked diminution of imports, the reduction of the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials and energy, the growth of labor productivity and the substantial improvement of the quality and competitivity of products.

As for the standard of living, the provisions for 1984 envisage a rise in the population's incomes, the improvement of the supply with commodities and of services, the continuation of the housing construction program.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its conviction that the implementation of the provisions under the 1984 plan would provide for substantial changes in all fields of the economic and social life in this country.

Examining and approving the program for the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of products, the reduction of the consumption of raw materials and energy and the superior capitalization of raw and subsidiary materials over 1983-1985 and until 1990, the Executive Political Committee considered that that program would contribute, to a decisive extent, to the rise of the whole economic activity on to a higher stage. The program sets a complex system of ensuring quality, starting with the research, conception and designing activity, which should take account of the latest achievements of science, technique and technology on a world plane.

The program for the more marked growth of labor productivity and the improvement of the organization of and norm-setting in work over 1983-1984 and until 1990, debated and approved by the same meeting of the Executive Political Committee, ensures, through the measures set, the doubling, in a few years' time, of labor productivity -- a priority resource of the development and modernization of the whole economy.

According to the assessments of the committee, the implementation of the provisions of that program will allow Romania to near, until the end of the current quinquennium, some economically developed countries, being a factor of maximum importance for the increase of the national income [sentence as received].

During the meeting, the Executive Political Committee also analyzed the draft decree concerning the approval of measures for norm-setting in the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and energy.

The programme was also examined for the application of the measures of self-management and self-sufficiency for the ensurance of an appropriate supply of the population with farm food produce and industrial consumer goods over October 1, 1983 - September 30, 1984. Also examined was the programme for the production of seeds and seedlings in Romania over 1984-1985.

An account was read during the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of November 1 of the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation that took part in the proceedings of the meeting of the 37th CMEA session held in Berlin (October 18-20, 1983). The Executive Political Committee assessed that the Romanian delegation carried out their activity in keeping with the mandate entrusted to them, with the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP, resolutions according to which Romania lays particular stress in her foreign relations on the development of her collaboration with all socialist states, with the neighbouring ones in the first place, on the basis of fully eqcal rights, mutual advantage and comradely assistance. Approving the activity of the delegation, the Executive Political Committee set the task that the Council of Ministers, the ministries, the other central godies make proposals and work for the materialization of the actions of collaboration covenanted, in keeping with the our country's interests.

In its November 1 meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP listened to an account of the official visits of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Malta, Egypt, Sudan and Cyprus. The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the results of the visits the Romanian party and state leader paid to those countries, highlighting the fact that they marked a highly significant moment in the development of bilateral relations as a whole, just as in the international life. Fully approving of the activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu during those visits, the Executive Political Committee pointed to the essential contribution the RCP general secretary and president of the republic makes to the consistent translation into fact of the foreign policy orientations of the Twelfth Congress and the national conference of the party. It was assessed with satisfaction that, throug their productive results, those visits marked another important moment in the manysided development of Romania's relations with the respective countries, in the promotion of the policy of peace and collaboration of our party and state.

The particular value was highlighted of the official documents and of the other understandings convenanted during the visit to the Republic of Malta, which expressed the wish of the Romanian and Maltese peoples to expand and intensify their cooperation both bilaterally and internatinally, for the benefit of the two countries, of the cause of peace detente and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

High appreciation was expressed of the visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, of the documents signed by the presidents of the two countries, stress being laid on the strong friendly feelings inspiring the Romanian and Egyptian peoples.

It was assessed that the visit to the Democratic Republic of Sudan, the summit in Khartoum, the official documents signed on that occasion offered most favorable prospects for the development of the mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries in keeping with the aspirations after peace, independence and national sovereignty, after understanding and cooperation of the Romanian and Sudanese peoples.

Stress was laid on the significance of the visit to the Republic of Cyprus which confers an ever richer content on the aggregate of the relations between the two countries and peoples marking at the same time an outstanding contribution to the cause of peace, security, detente and cooperation in the Mediterranean, in Europe and throughout the world.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the importance of the talks and exchange of opinions President Nicolae Ceausescu had with the leaders of the countries visited on the current international situation, and emphasized the significance of the common assessment that the major problem of our days is the fight for an undelayed cessation of the arms race, for the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the prevention of war and the safeguarding of peace. During the summit dialogue the special importance was highlighted of a stop in the siting of further medium-range missiles in Europe, of the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, the fact being considered that everything possible should be done for the successful conclusion of the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the USA, for an appropriate agreement to be reached in that domain.

The Executive Political Committee stressed that the exchange of opinions focused on European and African questions. During the talks the positive results of the Madrid conference were welcomed as it decided the convening in 1984 of the conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe and adopted new measures apt to contribute to the development of the process begun in Helsinki. Emphasis was placed on the attention Romania and the visited countries pay to the transformation of the Balkans and the Mediterranean into regions of peace, cooperation and understanding, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases - as part and parcel of security and collaboration in Europe and all over the world.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance of the points of view set forth during the summit dialogue on the settlement of all interstate questions through negotiations alone, pointing in that context to the necessity of intensifying efforts towards establishing a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to the setting up of an independent state of its own included, and of the guaranteed integrity, independence, and sovereignty of all the states in that area.

Mentioning the importance of the assessments on the situation in Africa, the Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the stance set forth by Romania's president and leaders of the visited countries on the need to ensure Namibia's access to independence, the Namibian People's right to freely choose its future development path, as well as the determination to back the efforts made and actions taken by the UN, the African states and the Non-Aligned Movement to find a political solution to the Namibian question, which should take into account the Namibian people's legitimate aspirations and interests.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted with satisfaction the fact that during the talks the determination was reiterated of Romania and of the states visited to cooperate still more closely in the world arena, within the UN and other international organizations, the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement, in the interests of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations, of building a new world economic order. The Executive Political Committee approved unanimously the understandings and agreements reached during those visits and adopted in that respect a program of measures with a view to translating into fact the collaboration objectives set.

PEACE ACTIONS REPORTED IN VARIOUS TOWNS

AU312220 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/10/1983 -- The actions for peace and disarmament gain scope in Romania involving citizens of various social categories from county seats and Bucharest districts.

In Dolj County, after meetings and symposia -- over 100 so far -- held in enterprises, more than 75,000 working people of various professions, just as pupils and students made in Craiova, on October 29, an impressive demonstration of their firm will to translate Romania's peace programme into fact.

Over 35,000 working people, young and old, from district 2 in the country's capital took part in a meeting devoted to peace and disarmament at the "23 August" stadium.

Scores of thousands of citizens - Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities -- gathered at meetings for peace in Tirgu Mures and Satu Mare, in the center and north of the country, also declared for the establishment in Europe and all over the world of a climate of security and detente, free of the threat of a devastating nuclear war.

Alongside the whole people, the members of the clergy in Romania express their adhesion to Romania's peace initiatives, to the appeal for disarmament and peace launched by the Socialist Unity and Democracy Front, and make an appeal to reason for the safeguarding of the peoples' supreme right to peace, to life -- a telegram shows addressed to the Romanian head of state by priests from Sibiu, Medias and Agnita, Sibiu County, and signed by Antonie, metropolitan of Transylvania.

Similar telegrams were addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu by participants in the conferences of the orthodox clergy in Galati County signed by Archbishop Antim of Tomis and Lower Danube, and in Bistrita-Nasaud signed by Archbishop Teofil Herineanu and Protopopes Spiridon Sulciu and Simon Creta.

In Peace Square in Cluj-Napoca Municipality scores of thousands of citizens -- Romanians, Magyars and Germans, gathered in an impressive meeting expressing their firm determination to unflinchingly support Romania's home and foreign policy in view of halting the deployment of further medium-range nuclear missiles, for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, for a climate of peace and collaboration throughout the world.

Similar meetings were held in the towns of Dragasani, Filiasi, Caracal and others where the speakers demanded that responsibility should be shown for the fate of human civilization and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe be eliminated. They asked all the UN member states to conjugate their efforts for the peaceful settlement of all difference, so as reason should triumph in the relations among countries and peoples.

Just as in the case of the other mass actions taken in Romania in defense of peace for more than one and a half months, the participants in these meetings sent letters to the embassies of the USSR and the USA, and to the Bucharest-based embassies of all European states as well as messages to the United Nations calling for resolute actions for the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear one in particular.

ROMANIAN MEDIA COMMENTS ON SPILJAK VISIT NOTED

LD012138 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, left this evening for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. Today's leading Romanian papers assessed this visit as a new and significant aspect in the development of Romanian-Yugoslav friendly cooperation. It is also noted that this is a convincing proof of the mutual desire of the two neighboring friendly peoples to expand and deepen their mutual fruitful cooperation to mutual interest. It is further recalled that incentives and a good example to such traditional meetings at the highest level were given by Presidents Tito and Ceausescu during many mutual meetings.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON SFRY ROMANIAN RELATIONS

LD012113 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] On the eve of tomorrow's official and friendly visit to Romania by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency [sentence as heard]. In attaching particular importance to peace in the Balkans, the Yugoslav Government proposed yesterday that a meeting of representatives of Balkan countries should be held in June 1984, at which the possibilities and modalities of the development and promotion of long-term industrial cooperation and specialization, including other forms of cooperation, would be examined. Here is Milika Sundic:

The official and friendly visit to Romania by Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, represents part of the efforts made by both countries to reduce the tension that is increasingly weighing down Europe and the world as a whole. Mika Spiljak and his host Ceausescu will exchange views on bilateral relations, which could be said to be good and friendly, and on topical international problems with particular emphasis on everything that is exacerbating the situation in Europe and the world and that might also affect the situation in the Balkans.

Yugoslavia and Romania, let us recall, attach the greatest significance to creating conditions for overcoming the present dangerous bloc confrontation, because they are firmly convinced that this confrontation can be overcome through strict application of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. Good-neighborly cooperation among Balkan countries is a fundamental precondition for the Balkans being spared nuclear weapons and for all controversial issues, whenever they might arise, being resolved by peaceful means. Yugoslavia and Romania could, in this respect, make their significant contribution primarily by strengthening bilateral cooperation and by being active in the international sphere.

In the present confrontation by superpowers, which hangs over Europe like a nightmare, all Balkan countries, regardless of differences in their social systems, could, by proceeding from the interests of their own security, strengthen even more their mutual cooperation and adopt a more active attitude to every attempt to drag the Balkans into bloc games. This, of course, is not at all easy because the Balkans, too, are not spared bloc division. However, if one proceeds from the fact that peace in Europe cannot be ensured without peace in the Balkans and in the eastern Mediterranean, then the great powers, too, should fully understand the significance of this part of Europe -- not only for the Balkans' sake, but also for their own.

He who believes that stability in this part of Europe is not as significant as stability in central Europe is laboring under great misapprehension. After all, the times are far too serious to ignore the fact that peace cannot be arrived at by bloc criteria.

When it is said that the great powers bear the greatest responsibility for the fate of mankind -- and this is so -- this does not mean at all that the rest adopt a lax attitude, or that, by relying on great powers, something can be gained at the expense of third countries.

Conscious of this fact, Yugoslavia has been making great efforts since the war to maintain normal and friendly relations with all its neighbors. This will also be the future orientation of our country. Unfortunately, there are neighbors -- whom we will not mention by name -- who do not display a favorable attitude toward these efforts of ours. That is, they are too preoccupied -- more than with their own problems -- with speculations against Yugoslavia. We stress this mainly in order to emphasize once again the significance of Mika Spiljak's visit to friendly Romania and of the talks which he will have with President Ceausescu. We know that neighboring Romania, too, attaches the same significance to its relations with Yugoslavia.

MARKOVIC RECEIVES FAREWELL VISIT FROM PRC ENVOY

LD011421 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a farewell visit from Peng Guangwei, PRC ambassador to the SFRY.

LCY DELEGATE READS MESSAGE TO FRENCH SP CONGRESS

LD011001 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1934 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, October 31 (TANJUG) -- The policy of nonalignment is the only alternative to bloc confrontation and global aggravation, says a message sent by Yugoslav Communists to the French Socialist Party's Congress. The message underlines the major role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against all forms of domination and hegemony.

The message from the LCY Central Committee was presented to the congress by an LCY delegation headed by Presidency Secretary Nilola Stojanovic. A delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance also attended the congress.

The message underscores the need to strengthen dialogue and cooperation among all forces fighting for peace, freedom and the independence of peoples, and social progress. It also emphasizes that autonomy, equality, non-interference and mutual respect are prerequisites for the success of such cooperation.

Yugoslav Communists consider that the responsibility of all socialist, communist and other progressive democratic forces in the struggle for the democratization of international political and economic relations has been heightened. The message underlines the necessity of countering the increasingly frequent use of force and pressures, bloc division and confrontation, and reactionary and conservative forces in the world.

The Yugoslav delegation met with several leaders of the French Socialist Party, including Lionel Jospin, Jacques Huntzinger, Paul Quiles, Luis Mermaz, Michel Rocard and Claude Cheysson.

Nikola Stojanovic had a meeting here today (Monday) with Gaston Plissonnier, secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee.

NETHERLANDS DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD011416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- J. de Ruiter, minister of defense of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, arrived today. He is leading a delegation of his country's Armed Forces, currently on an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

At Batajnica Airport the minister and the members of the delegation from the friendly Netherlands were welcomed by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, who was accompanied by his associates.

FEC DISCUSSES POWER SITUATION, OTHER ISSUES

AU311603 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] At its session today, the Federal Executive Council adopted a proposal for for amending the resolution on the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia this year.

The Federal Executive Council also adopted an amendment to the draft bill on amending the law temporarily banning the use of some of the social funds of the sociopolitical communities and the self-managing interest communities for expenditures this year. It is proposed that the increase in expenditures can total up to 18 percent, but that pensions and disability pensions be exempt from this restriction, as well as contributions used to cover the differences in railroad traffic prices.

Discussing a report on the complex electric power situation in the country, the Federal Executive Council noted that the electricity supply situation continues to be critical and that it is indispensable that the necessary quantities of heavy oil be ensured as soon as possible in order that the thermoelectric powerplants can operate regularly. In this connection, the council decided to import 30,000 tons of heavy oil. The Federal Executive Council also discussed several other problems in the current economic policy.

PLANINC CHAIRS FEC SESSION ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD311512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council approved the additional proposal for changes to the resolution on the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia this year. It also approved the amendment to the draft law on changing the law on the temporary ban on the use of a part of social resources held by sociopolitical communities and by self-management interest communities regarding expenditure in 1983.

It is proposed that the increase in expenditure this year can reach up to 18 percent with the proviso that pensions and disability payments and also the payments to compensate for the difference in rail transport charges are exempt from this restriction. The Federal Executive Council is also reported to have discussed the report on the complex electricity situation in the country, noting that electricity supplies continue to be critical and that appropriate quantities of oil must be secured as soon as possible to ensure unhampered work of thermal powerplants. In order to overcome these difficulties the Federal Executive Council decided that 30,000 metric tons of oil be imported. The council also discussed several other questions on the current economic policy.

LC STATUTORY COMMISSION SECRETARIES CONFER

LD290036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Zagreb, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- The secretaries of the commissions for statutory questions of the LC's of all republics and provinces and the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army today started a 2-day consultative meeting in Zagreb about the organization and working methods of the statutory commissions in the implementation of the specific role and responsibility of these commissions regarding the implementation of the LC statute and policy. They will discuss their experiences concerning the organization and methods of work, the application of the statutes, and the solution of complaints about the decisions on the ideopolitical measures in the LC.

On the first day of the meeting, the representatives of the statutory commission of the LC of Croatia outlined the experience in the work of commissions which exist in 113 LC municipal organizations. In this republic, the LC has 352,334 members organized in 14,254 basic organizations. It was assessed that the statute was being ever more consistently applied and that this application was not only formal, for its ideopolitical essence was expressed more and more.

Information on the violation of the statutes was also discussed. Although not very frequently, the provisions of the statutes are mainly violated when ideopolitical measures are taken against a member. Although the statutes state that "councils of comrades" must be formed to determine the facts and that the member whose behavior is being discussed must be invited to the discussion, this is not always the case. Where "councils of comrades" were formed, they confirmed their need and affirmed themselves as an important institution in the basic organizations.

There was interesting information about the application of the statute provisions concerning the dissolution of a basic LC organization. After the Ninth Congress of the LC of Croatia in May last year, 22 basic organizations with 488 members were dissolved. Although this is not much as compared with the total number of members, it was established that this provoked a deterioration in the overall political situation in the environments where these basic organizations were dissolved. Most often the basic organizations are dissolved because of low ideological and action ability of the members, while often they are dissolved because of poor economic results in the environment concerned. It was stated at the meeting that sometimes this measure was taken too soon. It was proposed that special directives should be prepared on the application of this statutory provision because it should represent the extreme measure when all other actions fail to improve the situation in an LC basic organization.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY SEMINAR HELD IN BELGRADE

LD012115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- "Our concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a revolutionary-military thought and practice places the working man and the entire people with all their qualities and characteristics at the centre of attention. But it should be said right away that it would be shortsighted, one-sided and even extremely dangerous for the fate of our revolution and for the existence of our nations and nationalities if one were to overlook the growing influence of the technical and technological development on the questions of defense of every society, including ours." These introductory words by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, marked the opening in Belgrade today of a round table devoted to the issues of technical-technological development and defense preparations of society, which was organized by VOJNO DELO.

Top Yugoslav scientists and military experts took part in the work of the round table, while the aim of the gathering was to point out the peculiarities of the relations between the technical-technological development and the defense of our society, as well as the ability of Yugoslav science to participate actively in the material-technical training and equipping of Yugoslav Armed Forces. Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, also took part in the work of the consultative meeting.

"The most efficient way to protect our defense from all forms of external pressures and from the technical-technological aggression, Gracanin went on, is to ensure more favourable conditions for the speedier comprehensive development, based on the maximum use of our own production facilities and raw materials.

"This also means that we must timely grasp present trends in the development of technology, particularly in the production of weapons and military equipment. It is in this light that all negative influences which we suffer in the unequal and one-sided technical-technological cooperation with developed world countries also have to be examined. All this directs us to examine realistically our own possibilities of the technical-technological development in order that our joint long-term development strategy be a reliable landmark in the construction of our self-managing socialist society. Only in this way, Gracanin said at the end of his speech, can we ensure the full national, political, and social integrity of our country."

Most of the speeches made at today's gathering were marked by the tone of seeking our own solutions for the promotion of technology for the needs of our Armed Forces. Most of the speakers in the debate, and in particular Colonel General Ilija Radakovic stressed that the reliance on our own efforts in the technical-technological development of the country and in defense preparations has particular relevance to the cadres issue. This is particularly so with reference to the scientific research cadres.

Radakovic recalled that Yugoslavia has at its disposal 25,000 researchers working in a large number of scientific research institutions. The estimate is that this figure cannot be higher than 40,000 by the year 2000 at the pace with which such cadres graduate at present and at the existing treatment of their education. The present figure of 11 researchers per 10,000 of the population is two to four times lower than the number of researchers in developed countries. Without such cadres, speakers in the debate stressed, there can be no speedier technical-technological development, because such a development also presupposes an advanced science also with regard to selective directions of development, and speedier development of scientific research cadres should be a component part of the strategy of Yugoslavia's technical-technological development.

MAMULA MEETS MOUNTAIN AREA DEVELOPMENT OFFICIALS

LD011227 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, received members of the organization committee of the first Yugoslav consultative meeting on directions and conditions of the development of hilly and mountain areas.

Members of the organization committee briefed the federal secretary on the objectives and content of the consultative meeting. The attention of the consultative meeting, to be held at Tara on 9 and 10 November this year, will focus on the study of the situation, potential, and problems in the development of hilly and mountain areas from the economic, political, sociological, and defense view points.

It was stressed during the meeting that within the ambit of the long-term program [as received] the hilly and mountain areas represent an economic potential of exceptional importance.

Endorsing this concept of the consultative meeting, Admiral Branko Mamula pointed out the invaluable importance of the development of hilly and mountain areas, especially from the point of view of the further consolidation of the defense preparedness of the country.

The organizers of the first Yugoslav consultative meeting on the directions and conditions of the development of hilly and mountain areas belong to the Federation of Graduate Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia and the Federation of Graduate Engineers and Technicians of Serbia.

OFFICIALS PRAISE TANJUG ON ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

LD011038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG) -- In their felicitations on the occasion of November 5, the 40th anniversary of the TANJUG news agency, top Yugoslav functionaries underlined its role in the objective informing of the domestic and foreign public and its contribution to the struggle for establishing a new international information order.

"TANJUG has given a exceptional contribution to the affirmation of the principles and policy of socialist, self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia, a community of equal nations and nationalities," said Yugoslav Presidency President Mika Spiljak.

"As the news agency of nonaligned Yugoslavia, TANJUG has made an enormous contribution to disseminating the truth about the nonaligned countries and their struggle for liberation, equality and peaceful development, and to the struggle for a new world information order," reads the message sent by Dragoslav Markovic, Yugoslav League of Communists Presidency president.

"The contemporary of new Yugoslavia, TANJUG has over the past years been a truthful, objective and conscientious informant on major events at home and abroad," underlined Jovan Dejanovic, president of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance.

Like the other information media, TANJUG plays a major role in mobilizing Yugoslavs in the consistent implementation of the long-term economic stabilization programme, pointed out Premier Milka Planinc.